Beaver Radical

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1:45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	3.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	6.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR's.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		1.30	2.20	5.30
Rochester		2.40	3.30	6.40
Wellsville		9.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL:		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER I.

In the latter part of September in the year 1870, a group of German officers sat in the little terraced garden of a restaurant in Void—a French village, situated in the upper valley of the Meuse. The Meuse in this neighborhood is a modest stream, having just sprung from the irriguous bosom of the Sichelberg, to lave, on its left bank, the celebrated Vancouleurs; farther on it winds in a north-easterly direction, forming a bow at whose end lies Hohen Void; then turning again to the north it touches in its course Commercy, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Lothringen and Bar, whose lordly castle, with its reminiscences of the good King Stanislaus, Voltaire, and of the "divine Emilie," the Marquise du Chatelet, is now a large garrison.

Commercy itself was then an important reconnoitering station for the German troops marching from Nancy to Paris; and it was to protect this upper region of the Meuse that a company of north-German landwehr had been stationed at Void to guard the road through the valley, and the railway leading from Laugres. It was rather an easy task, a sort of *dolce far mente era* that had fallen to the lot of our little corps; there was only a certain watchfulness required, owing to the fact that a number of franctireurs, who had assembled in the vosges, and from there, or from their strong-hold at Laugres, might at any moment make a descent upon the military highway of the Germans. This, however, was not to be feared at the present, for the fourteenth army corps, under General Von Werder, was just at that time preparing for its march toward Epinal to disperse those bands; his van-guard, under General Degenfeld, was already on the march that led them to the battle of Raon l'Etape; and this movement secured our detachment from the south.

So it was a quiet, almost monotonous garrison service they were obliged to perform; the honest landwehr men were spared the tedium of drilling and military exercises, and after the reconnoitering patrol had been dispatched and the regular reports sent off to Commercy, there was nothing left for the officers but to try and pass the time as pleasantly as possible.

With this view they had chosen the charming garden of the restaurant, which, separated from the street, lay so high that one entered it from the billiard *salon* in the second story of the house.

Grand old chestnut trees o'ershadowed the promenade, at the end of which stood a vine-wreathed pavillion, from which a lovely view of the finely cultivated valley of the Meuse, with its meadows and vine clad hills, was to be seen.

The officers sat in the pavilion around a table upon which stood several decanters; three of their number were finishing a game of whist, while the fourth, who had wearied of the game and thrown aside his cards, stood, with his elbow resting upon the low parapet of the terrace outside, and glanced carelessly upon the placid landscape beyond.

He was perhaps thirty or older, of slender figure, a well shaped aristocratic head, and large blue eyes that were half veiled by their broad, blue-veiled lids. Promising, but rather bristling as yet, a full beard, the product of field life, appeared on his chin and finely curved upper lip, disfiguring, rather than enchanting the face; the solitary star beneath the number of his regiment indicated that his rank was that of first lieutenant of his company.

Max Von Daveland, for such was the name of our second in command at Void, had always been an active, energetic man, accustomed to the busy routine ot official life. The idleness of the little garrison town was inexpressibly wearisome to him, and he found it difficult to rid himself of the ennui that had seized him; for this reason he had seen fit to enroll himself in cupid's ranks—in other words he had fallen in love in order to give his thoughts some occupat on. It was rather a platonic affection, it is true; "*in partibus infidelium*," his friend Hartig, the deputy sergeant, would have said with reference to the French lady; for the object of his passion was but a mere shadow, an image—not a phantasy that haunted his dreams, but the shadow of a very lovely, earthly substance. One day, the officers in quest of amusement, had visited the *atelier* of the photographer of Void, and had been photographed in a group in remembrance of their days together in the little garrison town. Here Max Daveland found a picture among the numerous *cartes* that [illegible] of the artist's collection, that [illegible] attracted him. It was a small [illegible] portrait of a young girl of perhaps [illegible] years; the pure oval features [illegible] ing of the French type of [illegible] thing of German senti ment, [illegible] gazed at you from beneath [illegible] half-closed eye-lids that remind[illegible] Max's own.

"[illegible] er a German face," said Captain [illegible] in, whose attention had been [illegible] to the picture by Max's contemptuous [illegible] "she is evidently a native of [illegible]

Hartig, the witty sergeant, added that Daveland was studying the effect of the half veiled [illegible], the kind of glances he was wont to flirt with in their ante-military days. But Daveland heeded not their words, nor was his attention riveted upon the face that possessed such peculiar attraction for him; his eyes were fixed upon the antique setting of a ring upon the hand which supported the young girl's chin. This ring had recalled family legends, events that had transpired before his birth, and which belonged to the traditions of the nursery so oft related by a worthy and loquacious aunt.

He could not banish the pictured face from his thoughts; he had returned to study it more than once, even offered to purchase it; but the artist had refused —the picture belonged to a young lady, a resident of the neighborhood, and he could by no means permit it to fall into strange hands. Since then two weeks passed, long enough, and the fair image was gradually fading from his daily dreams, as Max Daveland leant indifferently [illegible] the mossy wall, not a single thought of the fair unknown disturbed his reverie.

"The [illegible]er is finished, Daveland—won't you [illegible]e a hand again," called the Captain.

"Th[illegible]outherin, I'm so tired of this everlasting whist!" he returned with a sigh.

"Hu[illegible] perhaps you are waiting on the [illegible] to flirt with."

"Your jealousy prompted that, Hartig; your fair bar-maid never interested me more than to teach her enough of German to enable her to understand your declarations of infidelity," was Max's laughing retort.

"Unnecessary trouble that!" cried another of the young gentlemen. "Hartig's sentiments will never be intelligible to her."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Hartig, who had been a candidate for the professorship in a university. "It is France that is an unintelligible country; for in my examination in the French language I was pronounced 'excellent,' and yet these stupid lads here cannot understand scarcely a word I say—and I'm quite sure *I* cannot understand their miserable jargon!"

"Oh well, my dear fellow, you can resort to the language of the eyes, in which to express your feelings to the fair Necaisse; or did you receive 'excellent' for that accomplishment also?" said Southerin humorously.

"Very likely, for Nicaise laughs immoderately at all his attempts at ogling her," interposed Lieutenant Merwig.

"See you have no luck with Nicaise, Hartig," said Daveland, "suppose you desert this prosaic neighborhood with its prudish barmaids, and flee to the region of romantic past. Has it not yet occurred to you that our immortal Schiller says 'Tis not a day's journey to Vancours;' *we* are not a quarter of a day's journey to Vancouleurs; suppose you and make a journey to Domremi?"

Hm, the idea is not so bad; but Domremi is beyond Vancouleurs, and Captain Southerin will very likely refuse his permission to visit—"

"The home of the Maid of Orleans?" interrupted the Captain. "What an idea! Do you really put faith in those old tales, Daland?"

"I believe in Schiller," laconically.

"Schiller?—hum, yes. I also believe in Gothe, who says somewhere, quite dispassionately: 'Events, through time lose their authenticity!" and this may apply very appropriately to the tales concerning the 'la Pucelli.' But your romantic sentiments prompt you to undertake such a pilgrimage, you can do but we must first learn how far it is from here. Hartig, I hope you did not receive 'excellent' for Geography, and can tell us—"

Here the Captain was interrupted by the noise of an approaching carriage in the street below. It was a light, open affair with elegant trappings; a young gentleman in a gray duster sat upon the front seat and drove the two powerful bays, while an elderly gentleman and a young lady occupied the back seat.

Daveland bent over the wall and glanced carelessly at the travelers; suddenly he changed color as he recognized in the lovely face, that was upturned with girlish curiosity, the original of the portrait that had haunted his fancy for so many days. She had rested the brown parasol on her shoulder as she peered inquisitively toward the garden; a coquettish straw hat, with blue ribbons and daisies, rested lightly upon a mass of lightly brown curls that rippled like a stream of golden sunshine over her shoulders. In her eyes, as they met the earnest glance of the young officer, there beamed something that recalled Schiller and reminded him of the

—"heiligen, Gotterstrahl, der trifft und gundet"—

Just as the carriage rolled beneath him, Max was suddenly startled from the singular charm that rivited his gaze, by a painful and unexpected occurrence. The gentleman who held the reins, swiftly raised the long, flexible whip, to punish some fancied misbehavior of the spirited beasts, and, unfortunately—or rather awkwardly, struck Max a sharp blow in the eye.

With an involuntary exclamation of pain Daveland started back, pressing his wounded member. Captain Southerin, who was leaning out of the window and saw the accident, sent a volley of all the French maledictions he could master after the carriage as he, followed by his companions, hastened to Daveland's side.

Several soldiers of the company at that moment passing in the street, saw the threatening gestures of their superiors and turned as it to detain the carriage. The man on the front seat had urged the horses to a faster gait, but his companion caught his arm as the girl rose to her feet and looking back began to speak rapidly.

She had evidently seen the commotion their driver's awkwardness had aroused.

"Is your eye hurt—is it badly hurt?" exclaimed Southerin, while the philologist hurried into the house to procure cold water.

"I don't know whether it is injured—I think not, but it pains dreadfully," replied Max.

"These malicious Frenchmen!" growled Merwig. "I'll wager the fellow did it intentionally."

"Then I'll have the whole party arrested for assaulting German troops," said Southerin half jestingly, half earnestly.

Hartig approached with a basin of water, the pretty bar-maid followed with a towel, Daveland uttered a grateful exclamation as he felt the cold cloth on his burning eye.

"Who were those people?" demanded Southerin of the maid.

"It was an accident, monsieur," replied Nicaise hastily, ignoring his question. "Good heavens! such a thing can happen so easily when one is not careful!"

"Look here you little serpent! I'll warrant you think it was skillfully done instead of accidentally, and are secretly commending that fellow's skill—at least you are trying to shield your countrymen. Now tell me who they are?"

"Oh, monsieur!" exclaimed Nicaise in a tone of injured innocence, "*I* commend the act? Why see how the poor gentleman suffers—"

"That is not telling me who these people are!" interrupted Southerin angrily.

"Here comes the gentleman who will tell you," she said pointing to the elderly gentleman who at this moment came toward them from the billiard *salon*. He was tall and rather stout—almost too stout to be a Frenchman, with iron gray hair that only half concealed the large expressive head. It was a head something like that of Gustavus Adolphus; a mingling of hardy, weather-beaten features with a refined and thoroughly intellectual expression; two clear steel blue eyes flashed beneath the shaggy brows, and anxiously searched each face in the little group as he joined them. With his hat in his hand he bowed courteously and began in German, with a slight French accent and hesitating voice as if long unaccustomed to the tongue:

"I hope you will accept the apology I bring you. I need not tell you how much I am vexed at the awkward accident, Herr Lieutenant," he said turning to Daveland who was bathing the injured eye while he surveyed the stranger with the other.

"It was certainly a very singular *accident!*" said Southerin almost roughly, not appeased by the stranger's apologetic mein; "and a very little carefulness would have prevented it. Did you not see that a Prussian officer was leaning over—"

"Mon Dieu—yes!" I saw him, so did my daughter; but my friend's attention was occupied with the horses and did not observe him. I assure you my friend will do all in his power to satisfy you—at least I hope he can convince the one who suffered by his awkwardness that it was really unintentional?" he added, turning inquiringly to Daveland. "Believe me, I would give much to have prevented the unfortunate occurrence."

Max, who held the dripping cloth in his right hand, good-naturedly held out his left to the stranger, in whose face such evident regret was depicted.

"The pain is decreasing," he said assuringly; "the eye is not injured—and really there is no necessity for your troubling yourself about it. I am sorry that you interrupted your drive, and I thank you kindly for your sympathy."

"You could not dismiss the unpleasant affair more generously than you have done, sir," said the stranger, his face brightening. "I would like to convince myself that the eye has really suffered no injury,—if it has I shall take the liberty of sending my physician, who is a skilled surgeon, to your assistance—"

"Thank you, by no means; I do not need his services," interrupted Max. "Then you are at home in the neighborhood?"

"I reside only a few miles farther up the valley."

"Then perhaps you can tell us how far Domremi is from here?" asked Southerin, less for the sake of the question than for the pacific turn the conversation had taken.

"Just six miles."

"And just too far for an afternoon's pleasure excursion," said Hartig.

"If the gentlemen would like to make an excursion up the valley, my house would certainly be a more comfortable destination for you, and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to entertain you. By your acceptance you will assure me that you do not bear me any ill will for this disagreeable occurrence—" he had turned to Max at these words—"will you not give me the pleasure of entertaining you as my guests? Your promise will prove you have pardoned me."

"Oh, if that is all, *I* promise cheerfully!" answered Max hastily, slightly coloring.

The stranger drew forth a card, gave it to Max, and bowing courteously to each left them.

While the rest watched the stranger walk rapidly to where his carriage awaited him, Max read the name "A. d'Avelon" upon the card.

"What is this polite monsieur's name?" asked Southerin, when the stranger had driven off.

"D'Avelon," answered Hartig, taking the card.

"Why that sounds almost like Daveland; it must have been the similiarity of your names that made you friends so quickly—*I* can't say I admire the fellow," said Southerin lighting a cigar.

"Why not?" asked Max.

"There is something repulsive in his face—a sort of restlessness never seen in an honest man's countenance."

"That is rather a severe judgment," said Max, pressing the towel to his eyes once more. "Why should a face that betrays, as you say, a restless mind, be repulsive? It can be attractive, too; life, for the best of us may be but a series of troublesome tasks and soul struggles. Now this face attracts me; there is something homelike in it—he spoke German very well—if it was not for his name I should think he was a countryman."

"Nicaise!" called Hartig, as she approached with fresh water, "is this Monsieur d'Avelon a Frenchman—a native of this region?"

"He has lived on the Ferme des Auges, here in the neighborhood, for many years; but I think he is a Belgian by birth. The Ferme is a very handsome estate and Mons. d'Avelon is an excellent proprietor; he belongs to the council, and is a friend of the Prefect, and—"

"Ho, ho, Nicaise! See what precise information you can give us now; you shielded him very ingeniously, my pretty enemy, said Southerin laughing.

Max now laughingly reported himself fit for service once more, and the rest returned to their game.

TO BE CONTINUED.

—The President has directed a pardon to be issued to the following South Carolina Ku-Klux prisoners, now confined in the Albany Penitentiary: Galbraith Hambright and David Ramseur. The latter is quite a young man, and was convicted on the charge of murder, but the charge has since been withdrawn.

—Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, will sail with his family for Europe on Wednesday next, to remain two years.

—The number of assistant assessors of Internal Revenue in the service December 1, 1872, was 1,375; the number in on January 1st, 1, 110, showing a reduction of 265. This reduction will gradually go on until the 1st of July next, when the entire force will be dispensed with.

PROCEEDINGS OF BEAVER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIRD DAY (continued.)

Afternoon opened with music by the choir. Ex-Supt. Whitham gave his views on the subject of School Government. 1st. The teacher should govern himself. As a class weare to prone to become irratable. Sometimes teachers enter the schoolroom feeling unwell, easily vexed, and consequently impatient. Pupils generally desire to please the teacher; this should be reciprocated. Profs. Dungan, Todd, and Miss Bunn gave their views how they would control whispering and laughing in school.

Messrs. Hillman, Dungan and Misses Bunn and Donehoo gave their plans in teaching Geography, all agreeing that the entire school should constitute the class.

Prof. Allen followed in a brief discourse on the subject of History. He would read a chapter, and teach it topically by writing the topics on the board, requiring pupils to tell what they knew about the lesson, and he would have the whole school study it, not having any special class. He also recommended the study of Physiology in the common schools, regarding the laws of health as of first importance.

Prof. Allen conducted a spelling exercise, distributing slips of paper among the teachers, pronouncing ten words and defining them. After they were written, they were taken up and corrected and returned to the teachers, many of whom were surprised at the result.

WEENESDAY EVENING—Exercises opened with music by the choir. S. B. Wilson was introduced and spoke on "the relation of common schools to those of a higher grade. It was his opinion that the common schools were not fostered and encouraged as they deserved. Teachers should be better paid, and the school receive more liberal patronage from those who, through false pride, would send their children to the high schools to learn the primary branches, which should be learned at the common school. He thought our colleges were burdened with preparatory departments, presided over by incompetent teachers, who were not certified to teach even a common school. The speaker was not in favor of public shows; school life was too precious to be spent in preparation for such exercises. He favored a completion of the branches required by our school law before pupils be admitted to schools of a higher grade.

D. A. Cooper read an essay entitled "Personalisms," a very fine production.

The choir sang an anthem, "The Lord is King."

Miss Maggie Taylor read an essay on "Manners and morals of the school room."

A general discussion followed on the subject of Compulsory Education, opened by Rev. W. H. Locke of Beaver. Prof. Allen, Rev. Alexander, Major Elliott, of Tioga county, N. C. Martin, Prof. Mays, of New Castle, and W. P. Badders participated in the discussion.

FOURTH DAY.

Opening exercises conducted by Rev. Patterson. Music by the choir.

Prof. Allen gave a programme of daily exercises for the school room. There must be a plan of study. He would first hear the primary classes after the opening of each session, then the higher classes. Teachers talked too much in conducting reading classes. They read too loud, thus attracting the attention of the school. He would alternate drawing with writing.

Arithmetic. One of the teachers referred to the metric system, which called out some thoughts on the subject. Prof. Allen could not endorse the subject; he thought it impracticable. Prof. Missimer and Miss Bunn thought that since it is made use of in articles published in our weekly journals that it should be understood.

The pupils of Nos. 1 and 2 of the Beaver public schools, in charge of Mr. Phillis, being in waiting, were brought in and sung two beautiful songs, which were well received by all present.

Prof. Allen then suggested that there should be teachers to go from district to district to teach vocal music. This being practicable, especially in graded schools.

The subject of Grammar was resumed. Prof. Allen thought too much time was spent on little things not essential. Took up the verb, and gave some excellent models for correcting false syntax. All there is in English Grammar is to put the right dress on the words used.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—This day being designated by the Superintendent as "Directors day," the regular programme of exercises was suspended. The Court House was filled to its utmost capacity. Upwards of forty-seven directors, representing seventeen districts, responded to the call. All the directors, with one exception, pay their teachers for at least a portion of the time spent at the Itstitute, many of the teachers being allowed full time.

Prof. Allen, in his address to the directors, first alluded to the history of the school law of our State. He gave an interesting account of the law in its infancy. The money appropriated was very smal', so unsatisfactory that the name of "pauper law" was given it. It became necessary that there should be some supervision, and when they came to the vital question, they spoke the County Superintendency into existence. He spoke of the opposition brought to bear against county superintendents; but in spite of all this the office still lives. The office of State Superintendent was not created until some time after. At that time he was not regarded as an officer of sufficient importance to have a room of any description; now he occupies the best suits of rooms in the State House. He spoke of the school system of our State; it was superior to any other State; and the common schools had made more rapid progress than any other State during the past few years.

Speaking of Teachers' Institutes, he stated that they had become a part of the school system of the State, giving some strong reasons why directors should allow the teachers their salary during their attendance. The speaker urged the necessity of directors of securing efficient teachers; not how much. He called the attention of directors to the subject of school building furniture, &c. You have it in your power to say what the school houses shall be. The seats and desks should be properly constructed, and every thing pertaining to these buildings should be made attractive as well as comfortable. She walls of the room, so often dismal and gloomy, should be adorned with mottoes, maps and pictures. He spoke at considerable length of the effect the influence of surroundings has upon character, and showed very forcibly the kind of surroundings that would make a boy mean, and qualify him for the State prison. He dwelt for some time on the importance of using such influences for cultivating the taste and refining the mind, that our children may become properly educated.

After recess and a lively song by the choir, Prof. Allen proceeded to answer some questions given by directors. He spoke very much in favor of District High Schools in the rural districts wherever practicable. They succeeded well in other counties, and why not in Beaver county.

The County Superintendent, M. L. Knight, presented the following resolutions, which were well received and unanimously adopted by vote of teachers and directors:

WHEREAS, The permanence of our general government depends upon the education of our people, AND, WHEREAS, the system of common school education deserves to be more tenderly cherished by every lover of freedom, it is the opinion of the teachers and directors of this county in "County Institute" now assembled, that teaching in our comman schools should be a self-supporting profession without burdening the people with local taxation, therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention should be and is hereby requested to recognize and incorporate our present system of common school education in the amended constitution, in whose preparation they are now engaged, with such accompanying provisions of restriction and obligation upon the Legislature as will render teaching a distinct and self-supporting profession.

Resolved, That in our opinion *donations* of public domains to corporations should be discouraged, and that an ample proportion of the proceeds of the sales of all the public lands belonging to the United States should be divided equitably among the several States of the Union for educational purposes; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to favor such legislation as may be necessary for that purpose.

County Superintendent Aiken, of Lawrence county, being present, was called upon and expressed his pleasure at meeting the teachers of this county.

Prof. Gantz spoke in a very animated manner, approving of the resolutions offered by Prof. Knight.

Prof. Eberhart also responded in a very happy manner.

The report of committee on Permanent Certificates was received.

The first performance of the evening was select reading by Prof. Missimer.

Prof. Mays, of New Castle, read a paper on Education, Ancient and Modern.

Prof. Allen occupied the remaining portion of the evening with a lecture on the Training of Children—a familiar talk to parents. The house was densely crowded, yet the audience paid the closest attention, as the speaker spoke impressively on a subject that concerns every parent in the land. We shall not attempt to give any of the eloquent thoughts that came with much feeling from the lecturer. It was all good, and deserved the praise given by the audience, the quiet, deep solemnity which reigned as he closed.

FIFTH DAY.

Opened with prayer by Prof. Allen.

L. Wise, of Industry, read a poem on the Teacher's Great Mission, which was fully appreciated, especially by the teachers.

Prof. Dungan read an essay containing some practical thoughts on Compulsory Education.

Messrs. Phillis and Dunlap sung a song illustrative of school-life.

Prof. Allen spoke in his pleasant manner on the inexhaustible subject of School Government.

Mr. Jas. Phillis was completely surprised by J. P. Todd coming forward, and in a few remarks presenting him, in behalf of the teachers and citizens, the amount of $25, for his efficient service in furnishing music during the sessions of the Institute. This was responded to in some very appropriate words by the recipient.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by a unanimous vote of the teachers:

WHEREAS, The County Institute is legalized as a means of increasing the efficiency of our schools by offering to teachers an opportunity of improving themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That every common school teacher in the county should attend the Institute.

Resolved, That the advantages of the Institute should be reflected from our respective school rooms upon the communities around them.

Resolved, That the school law should be changed so as to make it obligatory upon school directors to have their teachers attend the Institute, as it is upon the Superintendent to hold it.

Resolved, That the teachers of Beaver county place implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of our County Superintendent, M. L. Knight, and we ask for him the support and hearty co-operation of all the friends of education in the county.

Resolved, That as teachers we express our appreciation of the instructions given by Prof. F. A. Allen, and feel that they are well calculated to secure a high standard of teaching, and would be pleased to be favored with his presence at some future Institute.

Resolved, That we tender our earnest thanks to Mr. Jas. Phillis, the pupils of the Beaver Union school and others for the most excellent music furnished during the session; also to the agents of the Taylor & Farley and Jewett and Goodman organ companies for the use of their instruments, and to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding villages who have extended to us their kindness and hospitality.

Certificates of membership were issued to the one hundred and forty teachers in attendance, representing the Union Schools of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Fallston and Freedom, and nearly all of the rural districts of the county.

Prof. Allen made some remarks appropriate at parting An opportunity was given to citizens and others to speak. Rev. Lowary spoke pointedly, relative to the instruction given, that it was all practical.

Rev. R. T. Taylor spoke regarding the success of the Institute, the interest that it had awakened in the community, and requested that the next one be held in Beaver.

Prof. Knight spoke encouragingly to the teachers, thanking them for responding to his call, and the regularity with which they had attended the sessions of the Institute.

All united in singing the closing song. Prof. Taylor pronounced the benediction.

We have no time, nor can we ask for space for comment. It is sufficient to say that the teachers went home feeling that the time was spent profitably, and that the Institute was a complete success.

SECRETARY.

England and Russia in the East.

According to a prominent St. Petersburg journal, England has at last raised her voice in protest against the Russian encroachments in the East. It is reported that the British Minister to Russia has notified Prince Grotschakoff that if the troops of the Czar penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afganistan, England will be compelled to interfere for the protection of the independence of the latter nation. Russia being already in possession of Khiva, a glance at the map will show that there remains but a small piece of territory between the Russian forces and Afghanistan, and if this is penetrated, the latter country will then be the only barrier to the northern boundary of British India. England has for a long time contemplated with great uneasiness the rapid approach of Russia towards her Indian possessions; but, true to her modern peace policy, she has refrained from interference with these aggressive and threatening operations. The time seems to have come at last when her government is required by considerations of safety and of ordinary self respect to take a decided stand in opposition to the Russian policy. A little longer delay and the Czar will be master of a continuous stretch of territory from St. Petersburg to the border of Hindoostan, and will be enabled without interruption to mass upon the very edge of the British possessions a formidable army. If there is any one thing which can provoke the English Government to declare war it is a menace of her supremacy in India. That may be her weakest point, but it is also the most sensitive place in which she can be touched. The profit of her occupancy of that continent has been and is now so great that her people would not hesitate to fight desperately for retension of the prize; and if this consideration had not sufficient strength, an almost equally great impulse to war might be found in the pride of England in her dominion of that vast territory, and in the recollection of the mighty things which have been achieved there by some of her greatest men.

It is impossible to imagine what effect her protest will have upon the Czar. He may treat such an antagonist with disdain or he may think it wise to respect her admonition. If he shall choose the former course, the civilized world will deeply regret it, because there will certainly be a terrible and costly struggle, the results of which will be deplorable, even if England triumphs; and if she is beaten, we can observe only with dissatisfaction the attempt of such a nation as Russia to take place in India that English supremacy which has been productive of much more good than evil.—*Free Press.*

His Object.

A doctor was called in to see a patient whose native land was Ireland, and whose native drink was whisky. Water was prescribed as the only cure. Pat said that was out of the question; he never could drink it. Milk was proposed, and Pat agreed to get well on milk. The doctor was soon summoned again. Near the bed where the sick man lay was a table and on the table a large bowl, and in the bowl was milk, but flavored strongly with whisky.

"What have you here?" said the doctor.

"Milk, doctor; just what you ordered."

"But there is whisky in it; I smell it."

"Well, doctor," sighed the patient, "there may be whisky in it, but milk's my object."

A DANBURY citizen sent over to a neighbor one evening recently to borrow the Danbury *News*, and was told that he would have to wait until "our Jane got back from the ball." She was using it as a bustle.

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HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec. 16, 1872.

[Paper No. 1.]

Presuming that it might probably be of some interest to a large class of *Gazette* readers, I have concluded to give them, in as brief a manner as possible, a few incidents connected with the early history of what is known as Beaver Valley, together with a few notes of its present unbounded prosperity; its fine resources and advantages for business enterprises; its prospective commercial importance, and its adaptability for homes of men and women, who labor with hands and brain for their own and others good.

NOTES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Beaver Valley, in the scope of the proposed articles, will include the body of land lying on, and immediately joining, the banks of the Beaver river, especially that portion of it lying within six or seven miles of the Ohio river.

To say that the valley is full of historic interest, and the scene of heroic deeds and patriotic impulses, is but to repeat what every student of early western history already knows; and this portion of my letters might be omitted, were it not that around the present cluster so many precious memories of the days of our fathers and that it is so intimately connected with the growth of the valley, that they have become inseparably joined; and what the march of civilization with its refinement, culture and intense business application have joined together, let not this pen rudely tear asunder.

Our people are living on sacred ground, rendered so by the blood of men and women, who have earnestly labored, and have wrested from the hand of the savage and given to us, the fair heritage we now possess. No pen or mind is adequate to the task of portraying in the faintest line, what has been suffered and undergone by the daring men and heroic women, who first penetrated the wilds of this county. Here has been the scene of the most bitter savage warfare, and of some of the most terrible and revolting scenes of butchery that ever fell to the lot of man to see or undergo. There is not a hill side but is the spot of wild and romantic adventures, and it does not require the conjurings of fancy, to see hidden behind every huge rock and towering tree, a savage form watching with distrust and alarm and hatred the approach of the white man, or cautiously peering forth to watch his chance and send a bullet to the heart of the pioneer. Indeed, every hillside, every wild glen, every valley and wild sequestered nook or sheltered retreat, and every brooklet coursing its way through the solitude of the forest, and every torrent dashing over the rocks down the hillside, and the beautiful river with its rapids and falling waters, has each its scrap of history and point of interest, that hallow them as scenes of more than ordinary interest to us.

FIRST VIEW OF THE VALLEY.

Before proceeding directly to my notes on Beaver Valley, it were well to preface it with a short account of the steps taken, by which it was made known to the world. The "Great West" of 200 or more years ago, was explored, hunted over and in some few localities, settled by the French, for about a century before any other people had crossed the Allegheny mountains,—if there be expected a few roving fellows, traders from the Carolinas, who went on trading and hunting expeditions among the Indians of the Ohio and Allegheny, and who eventually, from their contact with the red man and their absence from all form of civilization, became as wild as the Indians themselves, and permanently settled and made their homes with their new associates.

The French were not long in seeing that there lay a mighty empire within their grasp, extending from the Canadas southward and westward to the great river, whose waters flowed through the Mississippi valley to the ocean. They were enraptured with this new, beautiful country, and they were not long in laying their schemes to bring under French rule, the whole of the Mississippi valley.

By and by, the English, standing on the Pisgah of the Alleghenies, were permitted to feast their eyes on a land before unknown to them, filled with beauty, fertility and the kindly fruits of the earth. They saw stretched away before them in panoramic view, in their front, on the north and on the south, the promised land of more than common attractions and of surpassing loveliness.

They also laid their plans to lay at the feet of their sovereign, the great country discovered by them. This action of these two rival nations, necessarily created some strife, and then was commenced the long and severe conflict for the ownership of these broad lands.

The Indian was counted out of the ring, and the only vital question was, shall the rule be that of the French or that of the English?

EARLY CONTESTS FOR SUPREMACY.

The first attempt made to penetrate the wilds of Western Pennsylvania was in the years 1728. The English had crossed the Alleghenies and had formed some friendship with the tribes of Indians near the Allegheny river. The French, upon ascertaining this state of affairs, immediately visited the tribes of the Delawares and Shawnee Indians and endeavored to dissuade the Indians from their friendship made with the English.

This was followed by the several attempts of rival and envious nations of white men, to gain the fellowship of the red man. From 1728 to 1748, several attempts were made to make inroads and effect permanent settlements in Western Pennsylvania, but nothing was accomplished until the year 1749, when the French entered upon actual explorations about the regions of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. They learned all they could of the situation of the country and the proximity of the English settlements on this side of the Allegheny mountains, and then went energetically to work to make friends with and extend their trading among the several tribes of the Indians. They were very anxious to gain the good will of the savages and secure their aid in case of war with the English, well knowing that they either prove very useful friends or formidable enemies. It was during this state of affairs, this quiet but determined effort for the supremacy in, and possession of the west, that the first white man made an entrance into the valley of the Beaver, and first set eyes upon a land, now the home of a thrifty prosperous people. BEAVER.

A YOUNG man asked a young lady her age, and she replied: "Six times seven and seven times three added to my age will exceed six times nine and four, as double my age exceeds twenty." The young man said he thought she looked much older.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at Adjourned Court, Jan. 1873.

FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 13.

James M Burns vs Hugh Anderson.
S Gilliland's admr's vs Samuel Reed's exr's.
Perry Brown et al vs Charles Grim.
Benj Chew's admrs vs Wm Jenkins.
Catharine Marker et al vs C & P R R Co.
J G Nye use vs Jordan C Nye.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Albert Knaur vs Philip Eisenbutt.
Albert Knaur vs Eisenbutt and wife.
Thos Evans et al vs Andrew Swaney.
John W Inman vs Wm Garvin.
Henry Wagner vs A J Welsh et al.
T W Anderson vs Henrici & Lenz.
John B McMillen vs R H Huddleson.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Conway et al.
Jacob Stahl et ux vs James Porter.
Joshua Calvin vs James Calvin's exrs.
Amon Doutt et al vs John McMahon.
Walter Johnson vs John Wallace.
Henry Collins use vs Jacob Young.
Dennis Laney et ux vs Milo A Townsend.
John C Levis vs Wm F Barnes.
R A McCullough vs L K Kane & Co.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 20.

R P Covert vs Borough of New Brighton.
Snowden Bros vs Cheney & Troth.
R Steinfeld vs John Wiley.
Isaac A Haney et ux vs C W Taylor.
J D Walker vs Chamberlin White et al.
W M Duncan vs G L Eberhart.
Wm P Elliott vs Wm Davidson's admr.
John C. Humphrey vs Blake & Fessenden.
Alex Nickle vs P H Stevenson.
John J. Mitchell vs James H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
Miller & Co vs Isaac Scott et ux.
Ann Miller vs Jacob Miller.
Harmony Bank vs A Inman.
Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
Walter & Bro vs John Lance et al.
Thomas McBride vs James Allen.
Walter & Bro vs James Feazle.
Walter & Bro vs Henry Phillis.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
J G Elliott vs B F Knowling.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Commonwealth vs Alex Robertson.
Miller & Trax vs T J Chandler et al.
J Walter & Bro vs J R Bunzo.
G S Fulmer & Co vs Tim McCarty et ux.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter
Coy, Noble & Co vs Thomas Fenting.
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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in Darlington Twp.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, guardian of Margaret J. Dilworth, minor child of Rev. Robt. Dilworth, late of Lawrence county, Pa., deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate of said minor, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa; bounded on the north by land of Jas. P. Dilworth; east by land of Hugh Dilworth and Hugh Ferguson; south by land of the Sterling Coal Company; and west by land of Jas. P. Dilworth, containing FIFTY ACRES, more or less, THIRTY-THREE ACRES of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, and all well watered, and on which are erected a house, barn, and out-buildings. Said premises are near the Syracuse coal mines, and within 2½ miles of Enon Station, on P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; convenient to schools, churches and market, and would be suitable for gardening.

TERMS—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court; one-third in one year from that date, with interest from same time; and the balance at the death of Martha Dilworth, widow, the interest from date of confirmation to be paid to her during her natural life. For particulars inquire of or address

DAVID CRITCHLOW, Guardian, New Brighton, Pa., or
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys, Beaver, Pa.

dec13-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RADEBAUGH & DEAN, (dealers in groceries,) has this day been mutually dissolved.

D. W. RADEBAUGH,
ALEX. DEAN.

The business of the late firm will be settled by D. W. Radebaugh, who will still continue the business, and who respectfully solicits the generous patronage bestowed upon the firm.

All those knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will please call and pay at once, as the books must be closed.

dec6-tf D. W. RADEBAUGH.

AGENTS WANTED!

The unparalelled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine," East and West, opens a good opportunity for Sewing Machine agents and responsible men to take the agency for this county. For Circulars, samplee of work and terms address

THE VICTOR
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
J. L. FURGUSON,
MANAGER,
NO. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

dec6-1m

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE,

Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Total Expenses for Teom of Fourteen Weeks, $62.

The new Boarding-hall (worth $50,000.00) is ready for occupancy. This Boarding-school for both sexes has an *ample endowment*, spacious buildings, extensive grounds, and abundant school apparatus. The Winter Term opens Dec. 3.

Catalogues sent free on application to

dn1-5t REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M., Principal

New Advertisements.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO.

121 LIBERTY STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers and dealers in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

JUDSON GOVERNORS.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

&c., &c., &c.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

DRY GOODS

RETAILED AT

Auction Prices,

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

MR. M. SCHIFF,

OF NEW BRIGHTON,

Is determined to close out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

mar29-3m—se1-3m

H. W. SEELY. JAMES OSBURN

SEELY & OSBURN,

Successors to H. W. Seely,

BRIDGE STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.

jy19-1y.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers, Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO

sept13-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Insurance.

CHAS. B. HURST,

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,..... $6,000,000
Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.
"By their Fruits ye shall know them."
Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.
CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,
OF LANCASTER, PA.
CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ERIE, PA.
CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000
Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow, that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,
Insurance and General Agent,
je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

LANCASTER

INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

HON THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.
B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. FRANKLIN,
JOHN ATLEE, Physician;
JACOB AUSMAN, Pres't Farmers Nat. Bank;
HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
JNO. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
GEO. REED, of Reed, M'Gran & Co., Bankers;
A. E. OBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;
F. SIODER, of Shroder & Co., Cotton Man.;
B. FHENK, of Shenk, Bausman & Co.;

INSURES

DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first-class Company can afford.

LOSS PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Ter policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c.

LOW RATES,

And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

HAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.

apr0:1y.

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FATCHFORD STARR, President.
DS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.
ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.
JOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

CH ASSETS, $200,000
ETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14
IRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Inual and term Policies a ery liberal rates and ns. Apply to

HAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.

70:1y.

ITTSBURGH

MBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

IBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular on paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Bgs. nov1-3m

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Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

STATE AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT

AND

GOODMAN

ORGAN

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

ROCHESTER PLANING, SASH AND DOOR MILLS

MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

dec18'58;1y

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,

dec4'68:1y BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

C. G. HAMMER & SONS.

The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

46, 48, & 50, SEVENTH-AV., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

C. W. TAYLOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. Dye-10:1y

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DWELLING HOUSES,

TENEMENTS,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVE

REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER,

FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

S. J. CROSS.

oc27'71-tf

A. J. PETTITT,

SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

JOHN PECK,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER

AND

HAIR DRESSER,

NO. 53 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

---

G. W. MASSEY,

CLOTHING

CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

AT SHORT NOTICE.

NO. 74 GRANT STREET,

feb10'71-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. M. ELLIS,

ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER.

OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK,

BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER CO., PA.

Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

feb19'69:1y.

IT CONCERNS ALL!

J. PROCTOR,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,

And Manufacturer of

Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

fe10-1y 47 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH.

LOCHIEL HOTEL,

CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,

HARRISBURG, PA.

G. W. HUNTER,

dec18'68 *Proprietor*

Banking and Insurance.

JOHN CONWAY & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS

ROCHESTER, PA.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN AND EXCHANGE

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON, - - - - - CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.

my31'72

P. BENTEL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

FREEDOM, PA.,

Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Jan. 26, 1872-6m. C. H. BENTEL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY

NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. W. COOK, *President.*

R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*
W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

BANKING HOUSE

OF

R. E. & H. HOOPES,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

1y22'70:1y.

G. S. BARKER. F. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER

G. S. BARKER & CO.,

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A,

G. S. BARKER & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.,

BANKERS

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

dec28'70-tf

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN V. M'DONALD, GEO. C. SPEYERER, W. J. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cashier

SPEYERER & McDONALD,

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.

By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

L H Oatman & Co,	Hon J S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co,	Orr & Cooper,
S J Cross & Co,	Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks,	John Sharp,
B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
A C Hurst,	Tradesmen's National
S B Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov11-70—je30-71

ÆTNA

Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000
CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.
CHARTERED IN 1819.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM

Losses paid in 51 years,

$26,058,647.18

Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.

ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)

PITTSBURGH.

feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

CHOICE LIQUORS CIGARS. 70-1y.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 10, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the third Friday of March next, the people in the different counties of the State are to decide by ballot, the question of granting licenses or no license to sell intoxicating drinks, and the decision then made will stand as law for three years therefrom. The subject is of very grave importance to the community, and should be thoroughly considered. The election in Beaver Falls and New Brighton takes place on the 14th inst., we believe, and the effect of carrying these places for no license will be great if not decisive on the other boroughs and districts of the county where the vote is taken in March. There are some who have doubts as to the constitutionality of all prohibitory liquor laws, not only as regards the State, but the Federal Constitution, and a test question of this kind is about to come before the Supreme Court of the United States in the shape of an appeal from a decision by the Supreme Court of Iowa; but in this case the alleged difficulty is the prohibition of the importation of liquors under certain restrictions, which, it is said, is a conflict with those provisions of the Federal Constitution which vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between States and forbids preference in favor of the parts of one State over another. These general principles, however they may have reference to prohibitory laws of other States do not seem to have equal reference, if any at all, to our Local Option measure, and we think that no scruples of conscience arising from doubt of its constitutionality need deter any one from giving it a hearty support.

It may be a difficult matter to say just how far law should regulate the social conduct of men and women; in an ideal state we can conceive how persons could be a law unto themselves, and require no outward restraint to do right, but in the present very imperfect state of society there seems to be a necessity to have laws to regulate marriage, to prevent crime, to secure protection to persons and property, and to make provision for progress in civilization, which laws do not differ in principle from the local option law which we hope to see adopted with an almost unanimous vote, not only in Beaver county, but throughout the entire State. If, then, it is unconstitutional, the court will so decide hereafter, and no harm will have been done; but if it is good sound law, incalculable good will result therefrom.

It is a subject that reaches every household, and directly or indirectly effects and interests every man, woman and child, in the community. Scientific investigation has resulted in demonstrating the fact that the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors tends frightfully to shorten the period of human life; it poisons the vital forces that are transmitted by parents to their off-springs, so that children are born subject to grave constitutional disorders, and enslaved by ungovernable appetites that drive them on to commit all kinds of exceses which end usually in crime and ruin. To say nothing now in regard to the economy of local option, the measure is necessary, or some similar one, to secure the permanence of our free institutions. Drunkenness debases the individual, and a race of drunkards will so degenerate in time that the prospect of their enjoying freedom will be out of the range of probability.

Our great mobs which have surpressed free speech, and at times ruled the authorities of the land, and disgraced the nation, have first been set on fire by strong drink. The temple of freedom cannot rest securely on the foundation of intemperance. The evil must be suppressed—the welfare of the nation secured, the community protected, the peace of the family preserved, and the individual saved.

Local option has all these objects in view. There can be no doubt that the good sense of the people of Beaver county, who have been often discouraged by the fearful destruction caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, not only of property and domestic peace, but also of character, usefulness and hope of a better life, will now, that they have an opportunity, vote against its manufacture and sale, and by so doing shield the unfortunates who are helpless to protect themselves; save the tax payers of an enormous annual burden, and secure the welfare and happiness of the whole people.

What lover of his kind can hesitate to vote for so beneficent a measure? Who can refuse to vote for local option, when it will take away temptation from our young men, and exclude the sale of liquor from the boroughs and towns of our county?

EDWARD S. STOKES, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., has been found guilty, by a New York jury, of murder in the first degree. We knew that a great political reform had swept over the city, and in a limited measure cleared out the Augean stables, but did not suppose that the reform movement had reached any further, and were therefore surprised at the righteous verdict in this case.

It is probable that the new law in regard to empaneling a jury in murder trials, under which the last trial was tried, which renders men eligible to serve as jurors who, under oath, declare that they can render a just verdict, notwithstanding some previous opinions formed on the case, has had something to do with the result. If such be the fact, it will do much to bring this new departure into general favor.

It is said that such a verdict, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, was unexpected in New York, the general opinion prevailing that the jury would disagree, as in the first trial.

There was considerable excitement in the court room, but the condemned man bore up bravely, and asserted that he was convicted upon prejudiced testimony, and tried to comfort his sister, who was much affected by the result. He received his sentence on Monday to be hanged on the 28th day of February.

The jury have done their duty—the judge his. It only remains for the Governor and Sheriff to do theirs.

THE testimony given and to be taken before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee is now to be made known to the eager public. There is no doubt to be a searching examination of certain stock transactions of the Credit Mobilier company, that on the surface appear considerably mixed, and threaten to involve unpleasantly the standing of many members of Congress. The account of the proceedings, as given by Oakes Ames under oath, and scattered broadcast by the daily papers, does not add much light to the matter, and reads very much like a lawyer's argument in favor of a criminal. Let the facts come out, the truth be known, and the people, who are the jury in this case, will render a righteous verdict. If any member of Congress has been corrupted, let him be brought to justice, whether he be Republican or Democrat. The people who have faith in the future of the Republican party, and have again clothed it with power and responsibility, demand and expect their standard bearers not only to be true to the principles of their party, but to make a public record that can endure the sunlight. The practice of the Democratic party lowered the standard of public virtue. Let the Republican party elevate it higher and higher, and thus merit a continuance of power.

IT is universally conceded by the press that Col. M. S. Quay, of this place, is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Having had experience in the office as private Secretary of Gov. Curtin, and being familiar with and eminently fitted for the place, his appointment will give general satisfaction, and be hailed as a good beginning, on the part of Gov. Hartranft, of an efficient and successful administration. The friends of Col. Quay, whose name is legion in this county, will be glad, we know, to hear this bit of news.

THE organization of the McEnery Assembly in New Orleans on Monday, was an event of more than passing significance. There was unusual excitement, but no disorder in the large concourse of citizens that thronged the streets and avenues that led into the square in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the Legislature was to organganize. The military authorities had taken wise precaution to prevent any disturbances of the peace, and consequently the utmost good order prevailed.

The demonstration of the citizens was large, orderly and respectable, and the ovation given to Col. John McEnery, the alleged Governor elect, was very enthusiastic. The political situation, by the organization of this rival Legislature and its attendant demonstration, is made more perplexing still. We are sorry that there has been a necessary interference on the part of the Federal Government in the family quarrel, and hope that no bad precedent will be established thereby to vex us in the future.

THE joint caucus of Republican Senators and members of the House met Tuesday evening, and almost unanimously nominated Senator Cameron for re-election to the United States Senate. There was no contest, and the balloting was a mere matter of form. Senator Cameron has been closely identified with the measures and success of the Republican party, and having been made a target for the venomed arrows of the opposition during the late campaign, was signally vindicated by the result of the election. There was no opposition to the General's renomination, because our Senators and members of the House were compelled to obey the behests of their party expressed so emphatically last Fall through the ballot-box.

Senator Cameron will make the influence of the great State of Pennsylvania felt in the Senate of the United States, thoroughly familiar as he is with the rules, regulations and methods of Senatorial proceedings.

THE conclusion of the proceedings of the Beaver County Teachers' Institute will be found on the second page. We publish also two interesting essays and a poem, which were delivered before the Institute, and well received, as they deserved to be. The Institute was well attended, interesting and instructive, and the teachers, though not entertained as well as the citizens wished them to be, yet as well under all the circumstances as they could be, departed no doubt with pleasant recollections of the sessions, as well as carrying away useful information to be imparted to their pupils hereafter.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on Tuesday. The Senate was organized by the election of George H. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, Speaker, and Russell Errett, the same place, Clerk. In the House, Wm. Elliott was chosen Speaker, and James L. Selfridge Clerk.

Senator Rutan has taken an active part in the organization of the Senate, and undoubtedly commands great influence in that body.

WE begin in this issue the publication of a story entitled "The Family Jewels" translated for THE RADICAL, form the German of L. Schücking, by a talented and educated lady whose name we are not permitted to disclose. The story will be continued, and run for several months, and will be worth in itself the cost of THE RADICAL for the year. Now is the time to subscribe in order to get the first instalment of the story. Send in your names.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Gen. Lane "Caucusing"—Elliott and Selfridge Nominated—No Opposition to Senator Cameron—The State Treasurer, &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1873.

Gen. Lane's "caucus" on Thursday evening resulted just as predicted in our last letter. At eight o'clock the members from Huntingdon went to the room designated by himself for the caucus to meet, and finding no one present, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. On Saturday morning Gen. Lane withdrew from the canvass for the Speakership, and transferred all his supporters to Mitchell of Tioga. Mahan did the same, and Mitchell was positively assured that he would be nominated by a large majority. The result was he received thirteen votes, and Elliott forty, and is inclined to charge his overwhelming defeat to Lane and Mahan. He thinks if they had supported Elliott he would have received more votes.

Elliott did not reach Harrisburg until Friday evening, and from the first regarded the opposition with the most provoking indifference.

Shurlock had many friends among the members of the House, and had he chosen to make the fight for the Clerkship, would have given Selfridge a hard fight. As his candidacy endangered Morrison, a companion of his in the army, and a warm personal friend, he gracefully withdrew on Friday, and Selfridge went through without opposition. It is said Selfridge will not ask the position again, and that Dr. Shurlock is booked for the place next year.

There is a great rush for places in the House and Senate. The hotels are filled with applicants for doorkeepers and pasters and folders. Members of the Legislature are so besieged that they are afraid to leave their rooms, and are only to be seen after night stealing out the back door to get a little fresh air.

The Senators have nearly all arrived, and the Senatorial caucus will be held on Monday evening. Senators Graham, Davis and Rutan have arranged the "slate," and the indications are that it will be adopted as they have made it.

There is no opposition to Anderson, Errett, McAfee or Cochran, and they will be nominated by acclamation.

It is settled that Gen. Cameron will be a candidate for Senator, and that he will have little or no opposition for the nomination. There are no other candidates, and he will receive the compliment of a nomination by acclamation. The Senatorial caucus will be held on Tuesday. The election takes place on the third Tuesday, being the day of the Governor's inauguration.

It is now believed here that a bill will be passed authorizing the election of a State Treasurer early next spring. As Mr. Mackey intends devoting his whole time to the management of his paper, he is anxious to be relieved at an early day, and of course will not be a candidate before the people. It is whispered here that he intends to be a candidate for State Senate, to succeed Senator Graham, whose term expires in 1874; but this evidently is a slander, as his friends know he is most anxious to retire from public life altogether. It was with great difficulty he was prevailed upon to accept the Treasurership last winter, and regrets very much that the Legislature failed to provide for the election of his successor at the November election. He has made a good officer and will doubtless make a brilliant and successful journalist.

Great preparations are making for the inauguration, and it will surpass anything of the kind that ever occurred in this city.

Gov. Geary has taken a home on Walnut street, and for the present will make Harrisburg his home. M.

Organization of the Legislature—Anderson Elected Speaker of the Senate, and Elliott Speaker of the House—Election of Officers—Gen. Cameron Nominated for U. S. Senator, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG PA., January 7, 1873.

Both branches of the Legislature met to-day.

SENATE.—The Senate met at three o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamersly. Mr. Anderson, Republican, of Allegheny, was elected over Davis, or Berks, Democrat. The following Senators voted for Mr. Anderson: Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis of Philadelphia; Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Humphrey, Lemon, Maclay, McKinley, Rowland, Rutan, Strang, Waddell, Weakley, White and Davis of Berks; and for Davis, of Berks, Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, McSherry, Nagle, Petriken, Playford, Randall, Wallace and Anderson. Mr. McClure voted for B. B. Strang.

Mr. Anderson was then escorted to the chair and delivered his inaugural address.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Zeigler. The following assistant clerks and subordinate officers were then elected: Assistant Clerks—Thos. B. Cochran, Lancaster; J. R. McAfee, Westmoreland. Transcribing Clerks—John C. Fleming, Allegheny; E. Cowen, Warren; C. K. Kantwell, McKean; L. W. Tricksturn, Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, Lancaster John U. Gill, Allegheny. Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Buck, Wyoming. Assistant Seargeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, Allegheny; Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, Fulton. Assistants—William Sheargold, Allegheny; Charles Darragh, Philadelphia. Messengers—Samuel Cliff, Philadelphia; W. A. Held, Chester; David McKinley, Philadelphia. Postmaster—A. J. Monks, Jefferson. Libarian—Sullivan S. Childs, Dauphin, being the officers by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, Mr. McClure voted for Thomas Cochran, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican on the slate that he voted for.

HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, after the list of members had been called, a ballot was had for Speaker. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, received sixty votes, Charles W. Brockaway, of Columbia, thirty-eight, and Hancock one. Speaker Elliott was conducted to the chair, and the oath of office administered by Mr. Brockaway.

After Mr. Elliott's inaugural address, the House proceeded to ballot for Clerk. General Selfridge received sixty votes, and P. Gray Meek thirty-eight. The full Republican slate was then adopted.

The following is a correct and complete list of the officers agreed on by the caucus:

Speaker—William Elliott, Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—James L. Selfridge, Philadelphia. Assistand Clerk—Hugh Morrison, Butler.

Resident Clerk—John A. Smull, Dauphin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—David Martin, Philadelphia. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. H. Newton, Philadelphia; Calvin M. Nichols, Bradford; J. T. Hutchinson, Cambria.

Postmaster—Wm. Coates, Allegheny, Assistant—A. J. Conkling, Bradford.

Doorkeeper—Wm. Moore, Allegheny, Assistant—J. McElherron, Allegheny.

Messenger—James Devereux, Philadelphia. Assistants—J. H. Phillips, Chester; James Monroe, Armstrong; John Armstrong, Delaware.

Superintendent of Folding Department—Thomas Bryant, Philadelphia. Assistant—H. W. Aiken, Lawrence.

Transcribing Clerks—Isaac Moorhead, Erie; ——— Wallace, Allegheny; J. S. Ingham, Tioga; Wm. K. Widner, Franklin; Thomas Robinson, Butler; Levi Prizer, Chester.

Marshal of Rotunda—N. H. Burtt, Washington.

Pasters and Folders—H. W. Hastings, Allegheny; D. Carkhoff, Crawford; ——— Bowen, Lancaster; Jas. S. Clair, Lancaster; James Say, Venango; C. L. Reno, Beaver.

Caucus for United States Senator.

A caucus of Republican members of both houses was held to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Harry White presided. Mr. Graham nominated Hon. Simon Cameron, and made a short speech. He was followed by Mr. Hancock, who seconded the nomination. Mr. Davis nominated Hon. William D. Kelly, and spoke in his favor. Mr. Burkholder nominated Hon. J. P. Wickersham. A vote was then taken and resulted: Cameron, sixty-five; Kelly, four; Wickersham, two. Mr. Davis moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried.

Messrs. Davis, Bullard, McKee and Cross voted for Kelly, and Messrs. Burkholder and Warfel for Wickersham. Messrs. Dartt, Brunger, Wilcox, Daniels, McCracken and Henry were not in caucus.

Everybody seems satisfied with the result, and with the fact that the struggle is over.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Reports—Reformatory Measures—The District Attorney's Vigor—Beaver Falls Ballot Stuffers—Bitter Fight of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1872.

The annual budgets are being made up, that show how bad we, of this city, have been, during the year of 1872. how much produce was received at the Port of Philadelphia, how many people were too poor to pay taxes, etc., etc.

The value of merchandize received at the Port in this city during last year, amounted to $24,790,763, being an increase of $3,685,736 over the year 1871.

Some idea may be formed of our determination to rival the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, in wickedness, when I state that 15,171 white males, 3,409 white females, 653 black males and 394 black females, were committed to the county prison during last year, making a total of 19,582 souls sent to prison in this city in one year; during the same period 19,540 persons were discharged from this same institution, which makes more hardened criminals of those leaving its walls than they were when they entered it.

The number of persons who failed to pay taxes upon their real estate during the year, amounts to 9,534: and there were 701 fires, causing a total loss of $2,334,505.

The policemen arrested during the year 40,007 persons, of which number 15,782 were for drunkenness; assault and battery 2,358; drankenness and disorderly conduct 9,769; keeping disorderly houses 137; wife beating 169; murder 23; arson 19; larceny 1,469, and other misdemeanors to make up the balance.

Mayor Stokley continues to practice the reformatory measures inaugurated by him. On Friday last he issued an order to the police, requiring them to report all gambling houses, lottery policy shops and disorderly houses on their respective beats, a failure to do so, being a cause for dismissal; he has, also, officially announced that the ordinance will be rigidly enforced which prohibits the sale of quails, grouse, pheasants and rabbits, between January 5th, and the 25th of October.

In my last letter I mentioned that Col. Wm. B. Mann, the best District Attorney we ever had, was doing all in his power to suppress crime by punishing criminals, the Court Calender; *for a single days trial*, and it a small day's work; shows the following convictions:

James Downey, for assault and battery on Mary McNamee, one month in the county prison. Henry Steinmire, for assault and battery on his wife, one month in the county prison. Margaret Andrews, assault and battery upon Annie Stephenson, fined $5.00 and costs. Chas. McCormick and John Glenn, for stealing ten turkeys, four months imprisonment. John Grimes, for assaulting Arthur Negent, was ordered to pay $10 and costs. Fred. Billingmeyer, for thieft, was sentenced to four months in the county prison. John McCrudden, for assault and battery on his wife, was fined one dollar and costs. Wm. Johnson, for stealing ten pairs of stockings, got four months in the county prison. Chas. Bauer, for theft, got three months imprisonment. Daniel Dougherty was found guilty of entering a house with intent to steal; sentence deferred. John Farren, a boy, for assaulting a police officer, got one month in the county prison. George Hoffman was ordered to sojourn at the county prison for six months, for larceny. John Warne got one year for stealing $27.25. Jos. Hart and Wm. Green, got each six months for larceny. John Devine, for larceny of whisky, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

James Young, *alias* Charley the Preacher, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods, was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years.

Henry Scheelz, a confined criminal, for burglary, got five years and six month in the Penitentiary.

John Kinkler, *alias* "Matt Rusk," for entering the houses of citizens last summer, while they were absent in the country, and stealing valuable goods, was given free board and lodgings, and put to hard labor in the Penitentiary for seven years and six months.

Notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of District Attorney Mann to give protection to life and property, he is the most abused man in the community.

The *Public Ledger* rails at him for no other reason on earth than that he beat its pet candidate, Furman Sheppard, for District Attorney; and the practice in this city is for a half dozen of the publishers of daily papers to sneeze when Mr. Childs takes snuff, and to rail against those the *Ledger* condemns. The truth is Col. Mann has tried more gamblers, during last year, than Mr. Sheppard tried during the three years he was in office.

Mr. Sheppard went out of the District Attorney's office leaving six hundred untried cases of selling liquor without license; they were indicted by the grand jury, but as they all, to a man, voted the Democratic ticket, they were saved from harm by their friend.

Politically, Col. Mann has done more to maintain the supremacy of the Republican party in this city than any other man here; he sent Hugh Mara to prison, and he sent Bob Smith there, who, while Sheppard was District Attorney, made the streets of this city his hunting ground, and human beings were his targets; he has destroyed the power of the Moyamensing Hose Company; even its name exists only in history.

Alderman McMullin is as docile as a weanling rabbit, and Tobin and Ahern are the blandest of gentlemen and most amiable of our citizens.

Maginnis and Roach, the last of the race of bruisers and ballot stuffers, did not dare practice their villainy here, but went to Beaver Falls, there to concoct villainy, and disfranchise the citizens of your county, by repeating at the ballot box, altering returns, etc., under the eye and protection of that eminent letter writer and renouned statesman of your county, General Irwin. However, it gives us pleasure here to know, that the reputable Republican citizens of Beaver county made it so hot for these Philadelphia villains, that even so great a man as Irwin will not be able to get them to repeat what they did last fall in your county.

Perhaps the bitterest fight waged before the present legislature, will be made by President Morton, of the West Philadelphia passenger railway, and President McGrath, of the Union; the latter is backed by one of the most level headed men in the nation, William H. Kemble, who by the way, ought to be Grant's Secretary of the Treasury.

The Union line desires to run their track down the south side of Market street, from Seventh to Front, and up the north side of the same street to Ninth street; by doing so they afford a very great convenience to the many merchants, their clerks and employes, doing business on Market street and the streets running north and south from Market, and who reside in the north east, south east, and north west sections of the city. I have no doubt there are from one to three thousand men, women and children who every morning are compelled to walk from Ninth street to their place of business east of that street, or ride in the cars of the West Philadelphia Company; to poor women and laboring men, and poorly paid clerks, this is a tax oppressive in the extreme, and as a disinterested spectator, scarcely ever using the cars of either of the contestants, your correspondent hopes that success will attend the efforts of McGrath and Kemble. Their cause is for the public benefit and deserves to succeed, and when the tracks of the Union line are laid on Ninth street, as it seems likely they soon will be, our citizens will wonder why it was they denied themselves this comfort and convenience so many years.

I conclude this lengthy epistle by stating that our Coroner held 1,048 inquests during 1872; during the same period 1,673 dogs were assassinated, and 6,422 building permits were issued. TREFOIL.

—Mr. Richard H. Adams, foreman of the State Printing office at Harrisburg, and known to members of the Legislature for many years, is dead.

NO LICENSE.

To the Editor of the Radical.

Since the first movement of the people in the city of Philadelphia, where the pledge to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage was first adopted, more than one generation of people have come and passed away, and the present one is now agitating the subject anew, and of which many show themselves ignorant of the revolution then produced in the drinking habits of the people, and of the great value of the means made use of to produce the change. I resided in Philadelphia when this temperance movement first began, and had done so for many years before and after that time, and with your permission will make some statements as to the drinking customs of our people at that time, the measures used to bring about a change therein and the effects produced thereby. The facts which I will state are of my own knowledge, and may be of use to some at least of those now very active, in what is now called the "total prohibition movement."

During the war of 1812, and down to about the years of 1825 and 1826 the use of spirituous drinks as a beverage was universal throughout our State and along the seaboard of our whole Union, and by high and low, old and young; very little comparatively of malt liquors was made or used then, and much that was used was imported; of wine what was used was by the wealthy, none being made in the United States. Most of the spirituous liquors used were also imported, but the poorer qualities, whisky and rum, were made here and retailed at very low prices per drink or measure, and intoxication was of very common occurrence. Many foreigners, English and German, particularly, being used at home to drink wine or beer, and unused to our stronger, cheap whisky and rum, soon and easily became drunken from their use, who were but seldom so under the influence of their own drinks at home. Almost all men drank their "bitters" early in the morning; working men, mechanics, &c., very generally drank their "grog" at "grog time," morning and evening. A very common piece of furniture was a "sideboard," well furnished with cut glass decanters and wine glasses, frequently very costly, with good display of wine, cordials, brandy, &c., for the "refreshment" of visitors, &c. If a baby cried, "it had the colic," and a little toddy was *its* cure, and an appetite for strong drink implanted in the constitution for all time, *if* it had not been born with it. In steam boats, taverns, &c., decanters of "brandy," spirits," were as common on the public dinner table as was the salt cellars. It was deemed unfriendly not to ask a friend, when you met him or when he visited you, to drink with you, and equally unfriendly in him to refuse to drink when asked. In a word the drinking of spirituous liquors was very common and general, and intoxication not rare. This was the state of the case when from Princeton Seminary came the cry of reform. A public meeting was called and held in Philadelphia, where speeches were made against the use of spirituous drinks as a beverage; representations were made of the very great evil arising from their use, and pledges asked and given to abstain in future from their use. This movement was followed with *great* success all over the United States, east, west, north and south; and I have never seen so great a change and revolution in any custom and habit as was then, and for many years afterwards, produced under the power and influence of reason and argument, and of "moral suasion." No person thought of calling for the aid of legislative law or force of any kind other than reason, &c. Many of the worst inebriates became sober and temperate, and of them many became eminent apostles of temperance. The Washingtonians became well known for their power and influence all over the country.

Father Mathew, an apostle of temperance, came from Ireland, and with his eloquence turned many thousands of his countrymen from intemperance to a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The brandy, whisky and rum in the cut glass decanters were banished from the sideboards in private houses, and also from the dinner tables in taverns and steam boats. There are many men now living whom I knew as men of intemperate drinking habits, who were persuaded to abstain, and who became instruments in reforming many others, and who are among our very best and most worthy citizens, and blessed of many.

I have lately heard some men, and particularly two worthy clergymen, say that in this cause, "moral suasion" was of no use, and nothing but "prohibition by law" would avail, and that many friends of temperance were ready to give thousands of dollars to the cause under the flag of "prohibition," who would give nothing otherwise. Now I believe that no moral or christian principle can be or ever was inculcated or established by *force* of *any kind*. These same clergymen would not expect or attempt to change the religion of the Chinamen in Beaver Falls from Idol worship to that of Christian by legislative law, or by the use of any means not used in their own churches among their own people for the same purpose. Perhaps it would not be profitable if such men were to enquire and learn from the Jews how *without the aid of legislative law* they are all so perfectly free from drunkenness with all temptations and examples everywhere around them.

And now after many years' battling with our Legislatures and Courts about licensing houses for the retail of intoxicating drinks, lessening the confidence of our people in both, the *duty* is now referred to us, the people, to decide the question. In Beaver Falls there are, I believe, six houses authorized by law to sell spirituous or other intoxicating drinks, and to tempt men to the ruin of themselves and families. I know these houses, being so licensed, *do tempt* and *cause* many of our hard working and otherwise worthy citizens to drink and spend their hard earned money to the great injury of themselves personally, and their families also. While being opposed to the use of all force, yet I am, if possible, more opposed to putting temptation all along our public streets to *induce* our people to spend their money for their great ruin. I appeal to those men themselves to say if this is not the result. I feel sure that many of them will vote on the 14th of this month, next Tuesday, at the borough election, *against license*. I appeal to all good citizens, whether they occasionally drink or not, to vote against those temptations being placed along our streets by the authority of the law. None are so much injured by intemperance as women, and I appeal to every women, old and young, to use all her great influence to induce all having a vote to vote against licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks: use every argument and persuasion to induce those you honor and love to vote against license. Every man and woman who does not wish the *great sin* to rest upon their consciences of having been the cause of tempting their neighbors, their husband, their son, or their father and brother to drunkenness and ruin, *will vote*, or do all they can to induce others to vote *against license*.

As I have said I am not in favor of any force or coercion of any kind being made use of to promote temperance or any principle of morality or religion; but the best of all prayers teaches us to pray that we may not be led into temptation—so I would not wish to be the means of tempting my friend and neighbor to sin against himself and family and society. I have seen, on several occasions, on a large scale, when the temptation of strong drink was removed, a perfect revolution in the character and condition of mechanics and workingmen and families, followed as a consequence.

Messrs. White & Hazard were manufacturers of iron, wire, boilers and other sheet iron, &c, giving employment to many men in the falls of Schuylkill; and when the city of Philadelphia built the Fairmount dam it flowed over their works and water power, and the city bought their rights and property, and White & Hazard bought large tracts of coal lands in the Lehigh river, and took their men up there to build railroads, canals, to open up and work the coal mines, to build a town, &c, all upon a large scale. The change produced in the character and happiness of the working people was wonderful. Men from being poor, drunken, bad husbands, bad fathers and bad citizens, became the reverse in all respects. And all this was brought about simply by the banishment of intoxicating temptations from their vicinity. I have often heard Mr. Hazard speak of this wonderful improvement in the character and circumstances of his people from this cause, the removal of *temptation*.

Many of you have heard of the great Wm. Wirt, of Baltimore. When a young man at the bar at Baltimore the Court appointed him to defend a young lad, the son of a widow, who was on trial for robbing the money drawer of a store where he was employed as clerk; on the trial it was shown that the storekeeper had often left money loosely in the drawer and elsewhere to see if the boy would steal; the young man withstood it all until on an occasion when his mother's furniture was to be sold for her rent, money being again left to tempt him, the poor boy could not resist and took as much as would save his mother's goods. The prosecuting attorney was very severe upon the culprit, and demanded that an example should be made of him in an able speech. In his defence Mr. Wirt simply read the testimony, showing how his client had been tempted, and read from the Bible the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," and argued that the *tempter* of the child was the *guilty* party and not the tempted. The jury thought so and their verdict was not guilty.

Now let none of us with whom the *power now vests* be *guilty* of putting temptation in our brother's way, but do all that each of us can to vote against license for the retail of intoxicating drinks. If Beaver Falls and New Brighton will give a majority against license on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the county will give a large majority against it. Let all pray that this shall be the result. OLD BRIGHTON.

—A Washington dispatch, of January 4th, says: In conversation, this morning, Secretary Belknap said that General Scofield's visit to the Sandwich Islands at the present time had no political significance whatever, and the report that he has gone on a secret mission is a pure invention. Gen. Scofield telegraphed the Secretary of War that a naval vessel was about to sail for the Sandwich Islands, and requested a brief leave of absence that he might take this trip, which was granted. Gen. Scofield goes upon his own volition, not at the suggestion of the administration. The statement that the President is looking to the acquisition of these Islands is also authoritatively denied.

We have received from "Homo," the late *Argus* correspondent, the following communication on the Beaver Falls Chinese Labor importation scheme, which in form is addressed to the editor of the *Argus*, and is partly in answer to the inconsiderate and foolish article published in the 18th of December issue of that paper. Without adopting the views of "Homo" we permit him to free his mind:

JOHN CHINAMAN VS. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LABOR.

To the Editor of the Beaver Argus.

SIR:—In your issue of the 18th ultimo, you take the liberty of expressing your views in regard to Coolie Labor at the Beaver Falls Cutlery, and in so doing you state that "these Chinamen are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, the same God who made us, made them, and our common Creator gave us the whole earth as our habitation. He did not say to us, 'you live here, and work here,' and to the Chinamen, 'you live there and work there.' He gave us and them, liberty to *go* whithersoever we felt inclined, and wherever our interest led us."

The above we allow to be in perfect harmony with the Divine will, but where do we find it recorded that the John Chinaman shall be bought and sold in *gangs* to satisfy the abnormal appetite of such speculators as those at the Beaver Falls Cutlery?

John Chinamen as an individual, and John Chinaman in gangs bought, and sold by such men as Ah Chuck, and hustled around over the country, (as in times gone by,) like plantation darkies, to break down the price of American labor, is quite a different article, than the "*liberty to go wheresoever they felt inclined and wherever their interest led them.*"

We allow that the Chinamen, as well as any other foreigner, has a perfect right to migrate to this country, or "whithersoever he may feel inclined," to better his condition. He has a right, too, to learn a trade, and to engage in any manner of work best suited to himself, and at whatever price he chooses, and no one will contest the affair with him. He will soon learn better, and find that life means far more to a full grown man than a pint of rice, and a gurgle of tea a day. His needs will increase with his knowledge and opportunities.

But we do not allow "that until the introduction of Chinese Labor into the works they were unproductive," inferring that through the introduction of the Coolie, that the Cutlery is now a paying institution. We would here say fearless of a successful contradiction, that *the Cutlery don't pay* at Beaver Falls, and further that all the cheap Coolie Labor that they can pile into the institution won't make it pay. They know that they have got an *elephant*, and all the Chinese junks that they can command to carry the *beast*, and all the John Chinaman cheap labor that they are able to cram down the elephant's throat, will not prove an antidote, or relieve the poor brute of its epizootic.

"The owners of the poor beast referred to above, were therefore obliged to either procure cheaper labor, or close up entirely, and they chose the first alternative, knowing well that a choice of the second would deal their town a blow from which it would take a long time to recover." A thousand times over it would have been better for them to have killed the elephant that they had then on hand, than to send for one hundred and sixty more, which has dealt a death blow to their town more fated than had they applied the torch to the establishment.

These exotics don't come here to build towns, or to become American citizens, neither to have their children educated to learn our language, that they may enjoy the privileges of a free intelligent republic. They are simply birds of passage. They roost among us, intending every mother's son of them, to go back to China again, as soon as they can save a hundred or two dollars. With this amount, they will be considered "retired merchants" in their country, and will be "quoted on change," and run their own set of family idols.

These Coolies, when they arrive in this country, "hunt up work at once, agree to perform it at a moderate price, and pay for everything they purchase."

When and how do the Chinese "hunt up work?" When they are brought up by the cargo long before they reach the American shore, by greedy speculators in human blood, and then sold out again to the highest bidder to do the damnable work assigned to them, by their taskmasters, to cut down the wages of our American citizens to fifty cents per day. Men of Beaver county, and Beaver Falls see to it that these Coolies pay their School tax, and County tax, and every other tax that you are called upon to pay, and demand cheaper house rents from those oppressors of the poor that are worth their millions. If they want cheap labor, demand cheap *rent* and cheap taxes.

The editor of the *Argus* will please discontinue my paper for I can't conscientiously patronize a paper that upholds a system that is calculated to injure my fellow men. I discountenance it in the same manner that I did the system of American Slavery. I will not if I know it, use anything that is produced by the accursed system.

You will now please discontinue my paper,

And oblige the late
"HOMO" OF THE "ARGUS"

LOCAL ITEMS.

Agents.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7.46 a. m; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9.10 a. m; Mail, 2.32 p. m; Express, 7.07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

Sleigh for Sale—Inquire of Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater.

We are indebted to Hon. Robt. B. Beath, Surveyor General of this State, for the Annual Report of the Surveyor General, for the year ending November 30th, 1872.

The place to get boots and shoes to suit, and cheap is at W. E. Slaughterbeck, 172 Federal street, Allegheny city. See his advertisement.

Beaver county was erected the twelfth of March, 1800, and formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington counties.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and immediately the heavy work will begin.

Andrew Miller, Esq., of Hanover township, about four weeks ago sold the Harper farm of 200 acres, located near Keifer's mill, for $8000, to Alexander Anderson of the above township.

The proprietor of the *Argus* has disposed of an interest in said paper, to Mr. Robt. L. Treiber, of Beaver, Pa., and the business of the concern will hereafter be conducted under the name of Weyand & Treiber.

There have been six deaths by small pox, and forty other cases of varioloid and small-pox in New Castle, and measures are being taken to prevent its further spread. We notice by our exchanges that the disease is breaking out in different sections of the State.

The cold weather following so soon after the rain, and freezing the flooded streets, made the walks and roads during the early part of the week almost impassible for pedestrians. In Beaver Falls on Monday there were several falls of people on the ice by which three received broken limbs, and one old lady, it is feared, was injured fatally.

Wm. Robb, formerly of Raccoon township, recently purchased a farm in Greene township, from James Clarke, consisting of 116 acres. Price $48 per acre.

Our columns are equally at the disposal of the friends and opponents of Local Option. We are in favor of the measure, but desire that the question shall have a full and impartial hearing. We publish this week a very interesting letter, by "Old Brighton," on the prohibition side, and ask for it careful consideration.

H. R. Moore, Esq., and bride, returned to Beaver Wednesday morning from their pleasant wedding tour. They are to board with Mrs. Stokes during the winter. The bride and groom being well known in this community, and having a large circle of friends and well wishers, will doubtless be the recipients of many and warm congratulations.

The Board of Auditors of Beaver county, consisting J. H. Christy, of Raccoon, Charles A. Hoon, of Beaver Falls, and Rev. C. C. Riggs, of Beaver, entered on their work last Monday. These gentlemen are well qualified for the business, and no doubt will audit the accounts of the county with dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

The Heathen Chinee on a Strike.—The Chinese are apt imitators and quick to learn, and like Americans, believe in equality of rights. It seems that the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company made a difference in the wages of the first and second lot of Chinese laborers. The difference was slight, and in favor of the first comers, but the last batch would not be thus slighted and demanded to be placed on an equality before the Coolie-contracting system under which they are employed. The affair is not cleared up, and the facts are somewhat obscured, but there appears to have been a strike followed by a compromise of some sort, and now we understand everything is lovely and the Orientals are smiling child-like and bland.

The committee on Permanent Certificates, elected at the recent Institute in Beaver, organized by electing Benj. Franklin of Fallston, Chairman, and J. G. Hillman, of Freedom, Secretary. The committee will meet at Rochester school house for the purpose of examining applicants for Permanent Certificate, on the last Saturday in March and first Saturday in September, 1873, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said days. All applications for the Permanent Certificate must be in the hands of the Secretary at least two weeks before the days appointed for examination. No application will be considered or endorsed by any individual of the Committee.

Applicants are requested to observe the foregoing directions carefully.

Raccoon Creek broke up last Friday morning, and caused considerable damage. An iron bridge in Independence township, near Docktown, was swept away by an ice gorge and carried some distance down the creek and landed in an adjoining field, badly twisted up, and roughly used by the angry waters. We understand that the Commissioners intend to replace it as soon as possible.

Mr. Joseph Alexander, who lives a short distance above the bridge, had a flock of sixty-five sheep in a field bordering the creek. The gorge at the bridge caused this field to be overflowed and sixty of the flock were drowned.

Petitions have been in circulation on the south side of the Ohio, and numerously signed, asking the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to build a railroad from Smith's Ferry to Oakdale, running up Mill creek, then down Travis creek up Raccoon to Murdocksville, thence to Oakdale. The petitions were to have been presented last Tuesday by the Attorney of the Pennsylvania road to the Board of Directors of said road. What will be done with the matter remains to be seen, but the people on the south side are somewhat encouraged to hope that the road will soon be under way of construction.

Charley Græbing, on New Years day, while on a hunt with several other boys, near New Galilee, met with quite an accident. One of his companions was punching a fox hole with his gun, and in some way the muzzle was pointed towards Charley, who fearing that it might go off, undertook to turn it aside with his arm, when accidentally the discharge took place and lodged a number of shot in his left arm. Drs. Brittain and Hepburn were called, who extracted the shot and dressed the wound. We are glad to know that nothing more serious resulted, and that Charley is doing well. Boys should not play with fire arms.

The Woman Question in a New Light.—A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Leo. Miller, at the Court House in Beaver, Friday evening, January 10, on the subject of "Woman and Her Relations to the Cause of Temperance." Admittance free. The Professor is an able and eloquent lecturer and should have a crowded house, as no doubt he will have.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—The juvenile performers of the "Busy Bee" lodge of the Band of Hope, will give an entertainment in "Templars Hall," Bridgewater, on Tuesday evening, January 14, 1873, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Having at their previous engagement only performed their exercises in part, the Band of Hope will entertain their patrons with many new and edifying pieces, dialogues, &c.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Fox Hunt.—On Saturday, January 18, there will be a grand fox hunt between Homewood and New Galilee, centering in the woodland near Mr. James Scott's farm. A grand hunt is anticipated, and all lovers of that sport are cordially invited to particpate. The Beaver County Fur Company will no doubt be on hand, and we shall expect to hear a good report from it.

WE learn there is to be a new paper started at Beaver Falls, to be printed in the Chinese language. How is that for Bro. Hays?—*Lawrence Guardian.*

If the above paper is printed in the Chinese language, it will be of little interest to any one except a Chinese. We suppose it will be conducted in the interests of retrenchment and reform, and "for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," the Chinese paper will be peculiar.

Robt. Harsha, of Hanover, had a mare kicked by another horse on Saturday night, breaking its leg and rendering it unfit for further use. He shot it the next morning.

We are indebted to the publisher J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway New York, for specimen copies of some excellent sheet music, among which are, "Hear me say my Little Prayer," by A. E. Pratt, "Asking a Blessing from Mother," by J. E. Steward, "Sunbeans March," by Miss Helen M. Skaats, "You'll Always Find me True," by Will S. Hayes.

Don't forget Prof. Leo Miller's temperance lecture on Friday evening the 10th, inst. He lectured on last Monday in Greenville, Mercer county.

MARRIED.

METZGAR—RUSSELL—December 31st, 1872, by Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. William A. Metzgar, of Sallnesville, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Russell, of Industry, Pa.
(Argus and Conservative please copy.)

THOMAS—THOMPSON—December 30th, by Rev. J. L. Fulton, assisted by Rev. A. O. Rockwell, Mr. Jonathan Thomas and Miss Isabella Thompson.

SHORT—McALLISTER—By Rev. J. P. Cummings, at the house of the brides parents, January 2d, 1873, Mr. Daniel B. Short, to Miss Jane McAllister. Both of Beaver county, Pa.

ROY—BAXTER—January 1st, 1873, by Rev. John M'Carty, Mr. William Roy, of Pulaski, and Miss Maggie Baxter, of New Brighton, Pa.

DIED.

MOODY—December 30th, 1872, Mr. James Moody, of Hancock county, West Virginia.

MOLTER—In Beaver Falls, Pa., on December 25th, 1872, Johnny, son of Daniel and Jennie Molter, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

ORR—In Beaver, Pa., on January 6th, 1873, Linnie, son of William and Ella Orr, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for be immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, billious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular. jan3-1m

The rise and fall of numberless machines heralded as *superior to all others*, has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and of responsible parties, than to risk their money in doubtful experiments. Scores of Sewing Machines have disappeared and left purchasers of machines with no means of repair or obtaining needles and parts of machines greatly to the detriment of the Sewing Machine business. The Singer Sewing Machine Company was first established in 1846. The rapid progress of this popular machine in the estimation of the public was such that from a small shop over a railroad depot on Broadway the Company have now one of the largest manufactories in the United States, and are now giving employment to over 3,500 hands, and sold last year 181,260 machines. With ample and unequalled manufacturing facilities, they have spared no expense to render the machine as perfect as it can be made,—it has been improved as to sew the heaviest and thickest cloth manufactured, with a strong elastic seam as durable as the fabric itself, and one that will not *rip or unravel*. It will sew the finest Cambric Swiss Muslin with equal facility. Full and thorough instructions given on each machine, and sold on the most favorable terms.

R. STRAW & Co., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel			$1 65
New Red	"	"	1 60
Rye	"	"	70
Oats	"	"	38
Corn (old shelled)	"	"	60
Buckwheat	"	"	1 00

New Advertisements.

JOHN EAKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

STRAY BULL,

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Greene township, about the 15th of December last, a red and white Bull, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN McDONALD.
Greene twp., Jan. 6, 1873-tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID NELSON, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, A. D. 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate of said deceased: Consisting of a parcel or tract of land in the TOWNSHIP OF GREENE aforesaid, bounded north by the Georgetown and Pittsburgh road, and lands of Samuel Nelson; east by land of William Campbell; south by land of John McCauley's heirs, and west by land of Isaac Eaton—containing FORTY ACRES, more or less, Twenty Acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered and all well watered.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date of confirmation; to be secured by bond and mortgage.
jan10-3t H. W. NELSON, Adm'r.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!
AND
SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!

If you want to SAVE MONEY, buy your Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters at

173 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store.

Men's Boots,	$2,75	to	$5,00
Boys' Boots,	1.75	to	3,00
Youths' Boots,	1,50	to	2,50
Men's Gaiters,	2,00	to	3,00
Boys' Gaiters,	1,75	to	2,50
Ladies' Shoes,	1,75	to	2,25
Misses Shoes,	1,50	to	2,00
Children's Shoes,	50	to	1,50
Ladies' Gaiters,	1,25	to	3,50
Misses Gaiters,	1,25	to	2,00
Men's Heavy Shoes,	1,25	to	2,00

We have a large stock of Men's, Boys, Youths' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at all prices, and a full line of Men's and Boys' Kip Boots on hand; also a large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fancy Shoes, Button Congress, Serge and Velvet Shoes.
Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place.
W. C. SLAUGHTERBECK,
173 Federal street, Allegheny,
ja10-6m 3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store.
(New Brighton Press copy)

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON.

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want
To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of
EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 228 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

WANTED—
STRAW.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for OAT STRAW, on delivery, at the
dec6-6t ROCHESTER GLASS WORKS.

THE OBJECT OF RECITATION.

An Essay Written by Miss Mary Chambers, and Read Before the Beaver County Teachers' Institute.

There is an object in every act; a motive underlying all thoughts and deeds; else would our life be aimless, without purpose or design. This is not true of the business of the world only, nor yet of its charities, but also of its education. Teaching aims to train, instruct and develop the various faculties and powers of the taught, to make him as perfect as his nature admits, to cause him to fill worthily the place God designed for him. Than this, earth has no higher aim. All studying is a preparation for recitation, and it should be conducted in the manner best adapted to the cultivation of all the mental powers. If the teacher has not the tact to govern the recitation well, if it be a failure, all else is a failure. Both teacher and pupil have a motive then. The teacher has, certainly ought to have, two objects; to ascertain how much of the subject matter of the lesson the pupil understands; and secondly, to furnish him with any necessary information and instruction. The scholar has, at best, one object; either to get through the lesson with as little trouble to himself as possible, as he knows nothing of the meaning of what he is called on to recite, or thirsting for knowledge, he is anxious for the time of recitation, that he may tell what he knows, and have the dark parts made clearer, in the doing of which he is gathering new ideas. The teacher's first object, then, is the ascertaining of how much the pupil knows of the subject matter of his lesson. This can be done by questioning or by having him recite the lesson as a topic. If questioning is used, it must be very skilfully done. Vague and indefinite questions produce very unsatisfactory results. The really thoughtful boy is very much bewildered; wishing to answer just right, but not seeing clearly what his teacher wants, he looks puzzled, is silent and is most likely taken for a dunce. The very confident boy, who does not think much, answers at random, is not certain if he is right, but thus, this thing, then recalls it with, "I meant to say" so and so, and is thus strengthened in the habit of inaccuracy, and the practice of guessing. Then as far as real education and the development of thought is concerned, the pupil is injured by said and ambigious questions. There is another class of questions, that simply require for an answer "yes" or "no." It is almost impossible to propose one of these, without revealing, by the tone, the answer expected. Questions like this, require no effort, elict no thought whatever. Every question ought to require an effort to answer; it may be a considerable one, and it may be but slight; but it must be an effort A question which challenges no mental exertion and does not make the learner think, is worth nothing. If questions must be asked, let them be in such a way that every effort of thought be duly connected with the former, and preparatory to the next, so that there will be a unity in the lesson, an entireness; and what is studied and recited will stand a reasonable chance of being remembered. Let the questions be characterized by system, and let them be answered fully, not lengthy answers, but correct and clear. Many of the great errors of the world are the result of the partial answers, men have given to the problems of education. The questions must be systematic then and exhausted. Let them be asked with animation; slow, heavy, dull questioning wearies children. A dull and lifeless teacher will drag his pupils down to depths of apathy and listlessness, while an earnest, active, zealous instructor leads them onward and upward in the paths of wisdom. "Energy is contagious." The second method: that of reciting by topic; the pupil must first acquire a thorough knowledge of the lesson, then he must learn to recite it; that is, he must learn to express in his own language, the ideas he has acquired. This is a very important point. We very often hear pupils say, when they attempt to recite, "I know the answer, but I can't tell it." The pupil, then, to recite by topic, must make special preparation, for expressing in his own language if possible, the thought of the author, must endeavor to make complete sense of it, and by so doing, he makes the authors thoughts his own. "A part of education is to cultivate the power of expression, so that one can bring out his thoughts with clearness and strength, and exert a moral influence over his fellow creatures. Light may be shining under a bushel, but its rays are so circumscribed as to be of no value; at all events, we are never quite sure we are master of a thing, till we can make it clear to another. This is altogether the pleasantest, and I believe, the most useful mode of recitation. Those unaccustomed to it, will, of course find a little difficulty at first, but the very effort to surmount this difficulty will be as useful in developing and strengthening the intellectual powers, as any other effort which the study requires. Committing to memory the language of the author, may indeed be useful in strengthening the memory; this in itself is well, but still, it is mere knowledge, mere mental perception; to *use* this knowledge is intelligence; higher objects are in view, which will be better attained by the pupil depending on himself for the language in which to express his ideas. Let him exercise his mind, that part of his being which his Maker wills should think and reason.

The teacher's second object; that of imparting necessary information and instruction. The study of books alone is insufficient to give knowledge to the young. As the pupil however advances in his course, his dependence on his teacher for guidance and help ought to diminish. At first, though, difficulties must be explained; questions must be answered; the path must be smoothed; and the way pointed out by a guide who has traveled it before, but let the principle of the teacher be this: Assist the pupil in such a way as to leave him as soon as possible, to do without assistance, in a short time he will be and away from your reach, will have no teacher to consult, and unless you teach him how to understand for himself, he must, necessarily stop suddenly in his course, the moment you cease to help him forward. It is better, then, not to remove all the difficulties, but to teach him to surmount them. Let him see that you are aiming to secure hard study and that the pleasures that you expect he will receive, is that of patiently overcoming difficulty, of penetrating by steady and persevering efforts into regions from which the idle and inefficient are debared, and that is the province of the teacher to *lead* him forward, not carry him. Urge him to think for himself, to think deeply, to exercise all the powers of his mind; for such exercise is essential to their preservation; teach him to love knowledge with a great love, that knowledge that opens to him the kingdom of thought and the boundless realms of conception. Urge him to be stroug; not to be intimidated by the darkness and difficulties that beset him; if persevering, he will, at last, come into the full blaze of day pendent and powerful, and strong for the relations and duties of life. If he is to be *in* the world, and to be a *part* of it, acting, thinking, rejoicing, sorrowing with his fellow men, he must educate his mind from his childhood.

The object of the pupil: Either he is the careless boy, who cares nothing for his recitation, except as a way to pass his time; who shirks his lesson in every possible way, tries to cheat his teacher; peeps in his book if he thinks he will not be observed; endeavors to get his neighbor to prompt him. His whole object, then, and earnest desire is to meet defeat, and counteract the object of his teacher; in this he works hard; exercising great ingenuity in his methods and plans, work worthy of a better object. If he be a diligent student, an earnest seeker after knowledge, he comes to recitation, ready and anxious to tell what he knows, that he may, by the gathering of new ideas, find the subject enlarged and increased. He knows, for he has read it and heard it often, that "knowledge is power," knowledge that is his own, not something merely that his teacher has told him, but what he has dug after himself; he finds every day as he goes along, that the *searching* for hidden truth, the working and delving, the seeking from the books within his reach, from every available source, is of incalculable value to him; it will cause him some additional trouble, but it will multiply, many fold, his interest and success. He has, as an incentive; the words of the sage of old: "A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth in strength." The earnest, wide-awake teacher whose object is to increase and enhance the attainments of his pupils, has a broad field before him.

If "on earth there is nothing great but man,
In man, nothing great but mind—soul,"

how great his work. Let him use his powers that the most satisfactory results will follow. Let him, in his daily work, insist on habits of attention, of intense application of the mind, to whatever is, at the time, its more immediate object of pursuit. If it be the mathematical problem or the spelling lesson, it should be made *the* exercise and receive perfect and undivided attention.

"Learning by study must be won,
'Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son."

Let him have method; that which is opposed to that listless, inactive state of mind, which is occupied with trifles or with its own waking dreams. Instruction is seed sown by the wayside there; method, opposed to irregular, desultory application; let it be continuous, and what is studied often times reviewed: nothing appears to contribute more to progress in any intellectual pursuit, than the practice of keeping the subject before the mind and daily adding something to the prosecution of it. The habit of correct association is essential, by tracing the relations between new facts and those with which the pupil is previously acquainted, pointing out the manner in which they illustrate one another, or lead to some general conclusion. "Be understood in thy teaching and instruct to the measure of capacity. Precepts and rules are repulsive to a child, but happy illustration winneth him."

"A teacher alive to the importance of his work, will meet occasions during the progress of the lesson, when he can call attention to a moral truth or give strength to a moral habit. He can scatter, now and then, a good seed which will take root." Teacher and pupil come closer in recitation than elsewhere; there is an intimate sympathy between him and them, there, if anywhere. A love of learning may be created and the mind's whole energies summoned to the noble work of obtaining an education, and the teacher will manifest a just appreciation of the industry and perseverance exhibited. Perhaps among his pupils, there is one whose name is destined to fill the earth; some *thinker* who is to move the world, to fire the human mind with new hope and new daring. Be that as it may, the teacher will remember that *each* child educated is to stand up in the great army of loving ones, a man, in God's image, with human sympathies, attachments and responsibilities. "The world turns on the present generation" its solicitous eye," expects to find men and women strong for the work and warfare of life. Let each of us who feel ourselves called to the position we occupy, so do *our* part, that some minds will be larger, better regulated and more enlightened for our share of the moulding and forming.

Let each, both teacher and pupil, bear it in mind, that he is responsible for the manner in which he uses his time and talents, and that energies wasted, opportunities lost, are just as surely taken into account as sins of commission.

MORALS AND MANNERS.

An Essay Written by Miss Maggie Taylor, of Phillipsburg Orphans' School, and Read Before the Beaver County Teachers' Institute.

The union of these is of the highest importance in this age of show and sham, to every intelligent moral agent.

Manners involve morality as much as religion or any other act of the human mind. The motive, as well as the act must be right, therefore a person should not be accepted in society, because of external good manners; if a whited sepulcher, seething with corruption, they should be valued and treated as such. It must be remembered that there is a strong intimacy between moral character and the belief of truth; let it be granted that it is no matter what a man's views are, and it must be granted also, that in a moral view, it is no matter what he does. If a man's belief has no influence on his practice, then that practice is destitute of moral quality; so that, while it is all important to give diligent attention to the things which we practice, it is far more necessary to do so, to the things which we believe.

"Not always actions show the man; we find
Who *does* a kindness is not therefore kind."

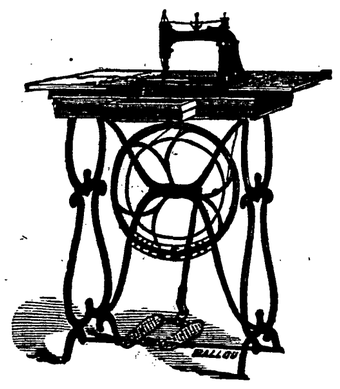
Manners are sometimes a mere pretence, hypocrisy, show to obtain public or individual favor, spring from pride or from vanity, or maybe heartless, worldly conformity, springing from the basest selfishness or avarice, many of them direct *violations* of the moral law, feelings which do not exist, expressed to visitors. Some violate our relations to *others*, creating false distinctions which necessarily cause unpleasant feelings. *Assumed* manners always appear affected and are, therefore, more or less offensive to persons of taste, culture and discrimination.

Good manners are by no means an *expensive* commodity, they are the right and privilege of all; but none can possibly have them unless the heart corresponds with the external manifestations and expressions. One great object with every teacher should be the promotion of general intellectual and moral improvement;—to make our scholars more intelligent and more rational, to elevate the human character and to make more broad and striking, the distinction between the rational and the merely animal creation.

To operate upon and bring into operation and to present in stronger relief that property of our nature which distinguishes it from the inferior order of creation, that is, the capacity of progress and indefinite improvement; to make our race less the creatures of sense, and more the beings of mind, to elevate them above the groveling desires and carnal appetites which corrupt the heart and degrade the character, and make them more enlightened, more virtuous and more happy. Thus, educate the rulers, that is the children that fill our school houses, and develop self control and good manners, and they will be well able to govern themselves, and governing themselves, to govern this great land; but a wild horse is not more unmanageable than an ignorant, and, therefore, unwilful man, clothed in authority. *Utter ignorance* is a most effectual fortification to a vicious state of the mind. Prejudice may perhaps be removed; unbelief may be reasoned with; but the stupidity of confirmed ignorance not only defeats the ultimate efficacy of the means for making men wiser and better, but stands in preliminary defiance to the very act of their application. It reminds us of an account in one of the relations of the French-Egyptian campaign of the attempt to reduce a garrison posted in a bulky fort of mud; had the defences been of timber, the beseigers might have burnt them, had they been of stone, even blocks of granite, they might have shaken and ultimately breached them by the incessant battery of their cannon; or they might have underminded and blown them up; but the huge mound of mud received the iron missiles without effect, so that the mighty engines of attack and demolition were utterly baffled. The pupil must be trained, which involves all those influences and exercises by which he is to be prepared for his future duties in this life and another. The natural corruption of human nature makes the child impressible with folly and vice of every kind, and if not restrained and the energies otherwise directed, it will unfold by years, temptations and opportunities. The humored and neglected child soon forms and increases habits of self-will, disobedience, rebellion, selfishness, idleness, passion and vice, but when inured to study, to submission, to industry, self-control, the government of the appetites, passions, tongue and temper, when quieted, restrained and corrected and required wisdom, firmness and affection to walk in the way, they seldom leave it. The earliest impressions are to a majority of mankind the strongest they ever realize. And when these impressions are made with the seal of virtue, they remain the pledge of future excellence; so when derived from circumstances in our social condition that possess genuine worth or from institutions that assist to confer that worth, they chain the affections with a force which no subsequent changes of fortune can sever. We must strive to make the impressions concerning manners and conduct and principles of actions derived from the examples the child witnesses and the conversation which he hears as pure as possible, must seek to restrain his propensities before they are ripened into habits, and teach him how to govern himself before he becomes the slave of impulses. We should endeavor to impress on his mind that his own personal character is a prime object of his attention, and to do this effectually, must guard well our own daily walk and conversation. No splendor of talents nor advances in knowledge can compensate for the want of moral principles; even vicious men if they would speak truthfully would tell you that they cannot give their confidence to the vicious without fear of betrayal. The immutable distinction between right and wrong is so forcibly impressed on the mind of children even, that however wrong themselves, they require right in others. How careful we should be then to cultivate a good moral character, letting no temptation lead us from the path of rectitude, and in all our teachings, let us remember that mere knowledge is not all that is required to form a human mind, for its temptations and conflicts in this life, and for glory, honor and immortality in the life to come.

New Advertisements.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



THE NEW WILSON

UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED

IN OPPOSITION

TO THE HIGH PRICED

SEWING MACHINE COMBINATION.

PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

SMITH & FORRESTER,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

nov15-6m.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY,

IN AID OF THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM

To be Drawn in Public, Dec. 30th, 1872.

TICKETS $1.00 EACH, OR SIX FOR $5.00.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize		$75,000
1 Grand Cash Prize		25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize		15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize		10,000
1 Cash Prize		5,000
1 Cash Prize		4,000
2 Cash Prizes,	$3,000 each	6,000
4 Cash Prizes,	$2,000 each	8,000
2 Cash Prizes,	$1,000 each	2,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

All Prizes will be paid in full. AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address

J. M. PATTEE,
dec13-4t General Manager, Omaha, Neb.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MUNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr1l4'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

McKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70.

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, Mrs. M. L., dealer in Books, Statonery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Miliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

McCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.
Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.
S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thureday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. *Meets every* Friday before full moon.
Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 252—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.
Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.
Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.
Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Improve Your Farms and Farming.

Every agriculturist, however large or small the domain which he has to till, or of which he has the oversight, ought to resolve every year to make a decided advance in farming and in the value and appearance of his farm. The idea of merely digging a living out of the ground without any regard to the manner in which it is done, or the state in which the soil is left after each successive crop, or the real and market value of the grounnd, is beneath an intelligent being. There is nothing that we do, or with which we have to do, that is not susceptible of improvement, and it should be the ambition of every one, whatever his business, and not least, of every one who is engaged in the ancient and honorable occupation of farming, to be constantly improving upon the past in the work of the present and future. Good taste, duty to society and self-interest, all combine in spurring him on the march of progress.

The farms of this country very generally, unlike those of old countries which have been cultivated for centuries, need a great amount of actual clearing—not the removal of timber, which on the contrary requires cultivation and renewal—but in the way of removing brush and rubbish of various kinds. The adornment of farms by the removal of blemishes has been greatly neglected in the pressing struggle for immediate returns. But it is not at all unworthy of any farmer to have an eye to the general appearance of his land and buildings and fences.

If he has not the taste to admire these things himself (and any one who has not should be ashamed of it,) he will find it to his account, when he comes to sell, to have looked after them. No one in buying overlooks the general aspect of the farm. This strikes the eye at once, and so affects the price. Every one, too, should have regard to the claims of good neighborhood, and should feel it his duty to gratify public taste by such improvements and adornments as *strike* the eyes even of the passers by.

But beneath the surface there is work to be done constantly, in bringing the soil and every part of the farm up to a higher degree of fertility from year to year. It cannot all be done at once, but it should all be done, and it may be done by devoting special attention and labor and expense, now to this portion and now to that, and by degrees going through the whole.

This month of Jauuary is the very month in which to begin work of improvements. The first part of the process is to have a plan which shall reach through the year and into future years, and just at this season every farmer has more or less leisure which he can profitably devote to a general supervision of his farm, a study of its needs and capabilities, and to a systematic arrangement of the work that is to be done when the season for more active work shall open. Nothing is wanting on farms in general more than system—a settled plan covering the farm, and covering the year. Now is the time to arrange it, and to begin the work of universal improvement.—*New York Observer.*

To Prevent Cattle Jumping.

A correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer* thus describes an improved device or jumping stick: First, put a piece across the horns. Then take a piece of hardwook board, one half to three-fourths of an inch thick, and about three feet long. Have a hole inserted in the bar across the horns in such a way that when this hard wood strap is inserted in it, running over the back, as the animal naturally carries its head, the rear end will be just free of the ground. Drive three or four shingle nails, ground sharp, into this end, letting them come through three-fourth of an inch, so that when the animal makes an effort to raise its head to jump the fence, the nails will soundly prick his back, and he will be apt to frisk his tail and start some feed that is easier to be obtained. For cheapness and durability this arrangement is unequaled. It weighs less than three pounds; it is not in the way of traveling around, and when the animal lies down it is on one side, as it is natural for the animal to throw its head opposite to the side it lies on. When they are feeding it is upright in the air. It will keep the animal to which it is applied where he belongs.

Sound Ideas on Farming.

The following views on farming were thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at Baltimore, and they so entirely cover the ground of successful culture that we give them a place for the benefit of our readers.

1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed or, in other words, that on impoverished soils no one should cultivate more land than he can enrich with manure and fertilizers, be it one acre or twenty.

2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.

3. That green soil is more economical than loose pasturage.

4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.

5. That the muck heap is the farmer's bank, and everything should be added to it that will enlarge it, and increase at the same time its fertilizing properties.

6. That no farmer or planter should depend upon one stable alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss in bad seasons by diversity of products.

Hoarding Wool.

As a rule, it is better to sell any given commodity, when the price is remunerative, even though it be not high. Money has so far been lost to the farmers by hoarding wool. Lately, however, wool has been looking up, aud the large quantity destroyed by the great fire in Boston, will help to appreciate prices. In relation to holding wool, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* in speaking for this portion of the country says:

"Western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts are feeling severely the decline in the price of wool. During the summer, when wool opened at seventy-five cents per pound, we urged upon our farmers to sell, as it was probably the top of the market; but, deluded by the experience of the former season, they held for higher prices; instead of an advance, prices have been receding all summer, and are now lower than any time during the year. No. 1 pulled is quoted at forty to forty-five cents, and American full blood Merino at fifty-seven to sixty cents per pound. The clip of Washington county is estimated as worth $1,600,000, at seventy-cents. Bankers familiar with that trade report not the one-tenth of the amount sold, the rest being stowed away in barns and ware-houses, the farmers paying storage and insurance and losing the interest on their money."

Late Brood of Chickens.

Many hens, especially cunning old ones, steal their nests late in the season, and perhaps about the middle of August come off with broods of chickens. They are too often neglected, or as they get large enough for broiling just as cold weather comes on, are ruthlessly slaughtered, from the fear that they will not winter well. If cared for, and kept growing during the Winter they will next Summer prove the most valuable fowls on the farm, since they commence laying about the time the older ones cease, and furnish plenty of eggs just when they are most wanted and most appciated. Every farmer should save one or more late broods of chickens, in order to prolong the laying season in the Summer.—*Buckeye Farmer.*

A LADY friend requests the publication of the following recipes.

CAKE.—Two cups of white sugar, one cup nearly full of butter, the white of four eggs; one cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, four cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar.

ICING.—White of six eggs, three cups of sugar, one cup of cornstarch or more if desired, one teaspoonful of vinegar.

A HUSBAND'S Protective Union is to be establised in Washington as soon as Laura Fair arrives there.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1.
50,000 SOLD.
Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

CLAIM AGENCY,
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.
New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872—25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,
oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,
No. 48 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.
mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.
feb10'71-1y

ALLEGHENY CARPET STORE.
WELTY BROTHERS,
106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
CARPETS,
RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,
All Grades, all Styles and prices.
Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.
Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.
apr3-6m

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,
Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.
184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

F. A. OVERING,
PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
WIRE WORKER,
Manufacturer of
DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,
Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c
NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.
All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

READ OUR OFFER.
A BEAUTIFUL
$5 CHROMO FOR NOTHING!
"EARLY MORN" & "THE YOUNG FORAGERS"
We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following papers:
Harper's Weekly, $4; New York Weekly, $3; Frank Leslie, $4; New York Ledger, $3; Harper's Bazaar, $4; Fireside Companion, $3; Leslie's Ladies Magazine, $4; Saturday Night, $3; Harper's Magazine, $4, Phrenological Journal, $3; Moore's Rural New Yorker, $4; American Volunteer, $3; Hearth and Home, $4; Prairie Farmer, $3; Godey's Lady Book, $4; Scientific American, $3; Waverly Magazine, $5; Peterson's Magazine, $2.
Address all orders to
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
sept13 3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS
Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the
CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL,"
worth $5 00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3 00) or with the Magazine, (price $2 50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is
A GREAT COMBINATION!
Address for particulars, samples, &c., DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
dec6-1m.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.
The Best Family Paper.
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The Best Paper Every Way.
THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.
DANIEL BANARD.
Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.
NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.
THE BRADBURY THE
NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.
READ THE FACTS.
Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."
Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.
T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.
Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."
Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.
P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."
Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."
Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."
Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."
M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."
T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."
Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."
W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."
Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."
Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."
Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."
Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."
Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."
Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.
John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."
Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.
Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE
BRADBURY
AT NEARLY
WHOLESALE PRICES,
From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW YORK,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A $650 PIANO FOR $400.
ORGANS
OF THE
BEST CLASS
Ordered at the lowest rates
BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.
WILL SELL
PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Call before purchasing and see
SMITH CURTIS, Agent.
nov3 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LOOKING GLASSES,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS.
Also a Stock of TRUNKS.
My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.
B. MULHEIM.
WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,
Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.
Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.
mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
(DRY AND IN OIL),
And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,
TEN TONS OF WHEELING IRON,
AT
SPEYERER & SONS,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY,*
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,
CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
de23'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY
AND
REPAIR SHOP!
JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.
STOVES,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
THE BEST
COOKING STOVE IN USE,
WITH THE
EXTENSION TOP.
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.
THORNILEY'S
NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE
Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.
ENGINES AND CASTINGS
OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.
aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.
sept13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT,
dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.
feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.
dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.
Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,
nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

BRUCE & BARKER,
HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND
PAPER HANGING,
MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.
mar24'71—1y.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
Manufacturers of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES
of different styles and finish.
☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"
BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:
WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."
It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*
It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*
The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*
The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism.—*Barnstable Patriot.*
For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address
J. BENSON HAMILTON,
Care "American Homes,"

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.
"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."
Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.
This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.
LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing
10,000 ACRES,
known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands,*" with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*
The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including
8,000 ACRES,
part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.
ALSO,
Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1¼ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.
ALSO,
Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.
Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address
C. BERINGER,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.
To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Boots and Shoes, a large and superior stock of Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slipper always on hand Gents' Custom Made Boots of the best material. Ladies wear of the best quality, embracing all the latest styles in store or made to order. Misses' Button and Lace Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, at all prices. Boys and youths Boots and Shoes in great variety. Prices low as the lowest, at J. Kennedy's & Co., 143 Main street, Beaver Falls. jan10-4w.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.—The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is preeminently the article needed. It cures every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by it robbed of their terrors, and by a persevering and somewhat protracted use of it, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew.

Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of this great resolvent. It is sold by all druggists. 613

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

The December number of the "People's Monthly," of Pittsburgh, Pa., is at hand, and we must confess to a surprise. No such fine or elegant illustrated paper has EVER APPEARED OUT OF NEW YORK, while it challenges comparison with anything published *in* that city. The new type, new "heads," and tinted paper look admirably. This number has a supplement of eight pages (making twenty-four in all) and is ABSOLUTELY CROWDED with fine illustrations, and interesting letters, stories, poems, &c., appropriate to the season. The Household and "Boy's and Girl's departments are of special interest. In fact, the whole paper is gotten up for the home and the family, and is pure, bright and wholesome. This Monthly, we must say, is a credit to the West, and should receive a hearty and generous Western support. Agents wanted EVERYWHERE and LARGE COMMISSIONS paid. Send for sample and circular. Three months on trial, only 25 cents, including the splendid Christmas number. More given away with each paper than its cost. Yearly subscriptions only $1,50.

The Local Option Law.—We publish below the Act of Legislature passed last winter, to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. Every one should understand what the law is, therefore we place it before our readers:

AN ACT

To permit the voters of this Commonweal h to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year hereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court, at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are thereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes: *Provided*, The citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

A large assortment of all wool flannels at J. H. Christy's, cheaper than the cheapest. Call and see.

THE TEACHER'S GREAT MISSION.

READ BEFORE THE INSTITUTE.

Full many odd theories hath mortals proposed,
And descanted at length on their merits,
To prove their assertions in logic and lore
They have dived down and hunted like ferrets.
One tells you that angels with pinions, like snow
In its beauty and purity driven
From ether to earth, are surrounding our heads
Freshly plumed from the arcades of heaven.
Another will give you his theory on beans,
On turnips, or oats, or potatoes;
That apples of gold are the apples of love,
And that apples of love are—tomatoes.

But angels nor apples concern not the least
What's intended in my proposition—
For I mean to descant, what descanting I do,
On what is the Teacher's Great Mission.
Ah, well it *aint* much, says old Fogy, Im' sure,
And he laughs and he winks at his neighbor;
It's a mighty good thing for a chap to at
Who's too proud or too lazy to labor;
And then of the hundred and one that he knows,
For his knowledge in this line is ample,
He'll pick out a teacher, some worthless Jack Birch,
And hold him up for an ensample.
And swear that it's throwing of money away,
Which should go for hoes, harrows and axes,
But not for tomfoolery—and he sticks up his nose,
But the truth is he dislikes the taxes.

Ha, ha, says Joe Blockhead, who works in a stable,
And currycombs other men's cattle,
Before I'd go teaching the brats of the village
I'd—well I'd as soon go to battle.
Then points with his dirty right index at some one,
While his tongue like clap-trap is running;
Oh, look at the Pedagogue! there goes the Pedagogue!
Oh *don't* he walk spruce and look cunning?
And the fool feels as though he would like to strike down
Those who fill a superior station,
Because *he*, forsooth, missed a great thing in life,
And that was—a good education.

Well, John, says Tom Smith, you are teaching, I hear;
How I envy you your situation—
So easy and cozy, while I like a bondman
Must labor, or suffer starvation.
You've nothing to do, while I toil and slave;
Your life is a round ring of pleasure,
Whilst my bones are aching and creaking, you, sir,
Are enjoying yourself beyond measure.
And thus, as Tom Smith does, how many we find
Loath, hate and abhor their condition.
Because they, forsooth, see a haven of bliss,
And of ease, in the Teacher's Great Mission.

How greatly mistaken some people have been
To thus underrate education,
When it—'tis as plain as the nose on their face—
Is the life's blood and nerve of the nation,
It fills up the Forum with eloquent men,
And it gives to the Church its good preacher,
But who at the helm so heroically stands—
Pray tell me—who but the Teacher?
The minds of the children placed under their care,
They must train up for future position;
Society demands this, and parents demand it,
And this is the whole of their Mission.
And yet if it is, it is no small affair,
Though but lightly some people may view it;
'Tis a maxim in life that an act wrongly done
Takes a life and a half to undo it.
Then what a responsible station is his,
Who would train up the young generation,
To model their minds for the service of God,
And make them the pride of the nation.
His hand should be clean, and his heart should be pure,
Of his Mission he must be a-lover,
Or he'll cause a blot on the volume of life
Which eternity only can cover.
Then strive for the laurel that hangs on the goal,
Cast aside every vestige and trace
Of dead weights that encumber, and run for the prize
That is found at the end of the race.

POLITICAL.

—Capt. John S. Stuckley, Associate Judge of Bedford county, has resigned.

—The mixed commission on British and American claims constituted under article twelve of the Treaty of Washington has a claim before it which, if decided in favor of the claimants, will transfer at one swoop to divers Englishmen a sum of money equal to one-fifth of the entire amount of the Geneva award. The parties in question claim $5,078,784 16 for 4,936 bales of cotton taken away from Savannah in Gen. Sherman's occupancy of that city.

—It is said that Senator Morton, of Indiana, is opposed to our present mode of electing a President, and is now preparing a speech in which he favors a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College. It is also said the President favors the proposition.

—It is believed that Mr. Blaine will be Speaker of the next Congress. Freeman Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., will be his rival for the position. For Clerk, the present incumbent, Mr. McPherson, has the inside track.

—It is stated that Secretary Boutwell intends to leave the Cabinet on the 4th of March, whether he is or is not elected to the United States Senate as Senator Wilson's successor.

—The Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies have submitted the following to the adjourned public meeting, which has been adopted. First, that the Governor of the District of Columbia be requested to call a meeting of the Legislature and recommend an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Inauguration Ceremonies. Second, a civil and military procession, fireworks, and the illumination of Penn avenue from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, and a ball. Third, the appointment of General James H. Wilson as Chief Marshal. Fourth, the appointment of a Conference and various other Committees to control all arrangements.

—The Tennessee Legislature convened at the Capitol on Monday. There was a quorum in both branches. Neither organized. In the Senate seven candidates for Speaker were nominated, and two ballots had, without a choice. In the House five candidates were nominated for Speaker, and four ballots had. The fourth ballot resulted: For Trousdall, Democrat, 23; Houk, Republican, 25; scattering 19. The latter vote represented the Independents. There were six absentees. It is probable that the House will elect an Independent, and the Senate a Democrat. The contest seemed to be a skirmish for the position.

GENERAL NEWS.

—John A. Dix, Governor elect, was inaugurated in the Assembly chamber at Albany, New York, on New Years day, at 11 o'clock. Appropriate addresses were made by the retiring and incoming Governors.

—In North Carolina, January 1st, Governor elect Caldwell and other State officers were inaugurated.

—Mayor Havemeyer, of New York city, was sworn into office January the 1st.

—In Augusta, Me., January 2nd, Governor Perham, and in Boston, Mass., Governor Washburne were inaugurated.

—New York, on Wednesday of last week, sustained another severe loss in the distruction by fire of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Loss estimated at $180,000.

—The time honored custom of making New Years calls, was generally observed in all the cities and large towns. In Washington at the White House, the stream of callers began at 11 o'clock A. M., and a very large number of distinguished men and women paid their respect to the President.

—Geo. Francis Train is now in the tombs in New York, for publishing an obscene paper called the *Train Ligue*.

—There are more prisoners in the Greene county jail at present than there has been for a long time.

—A fire broke out in the *Messenger* office at Waynesburg, on last Saturday night. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

—Chill W. Hazzard has been re-appointed and confirmed as postmaster at Monongahela City.

—The year that is just closing has carried away with it many noted people. Greeley, Seward, Morse, Meade, Halleck, Juarez, Mazzini, Sir Henry Bulwer, Charles Lever, Theophile Gautier, Norman McCleod, Feuerbach, Babinet, Dr. Lieber, Kensett, Sully, T. Buchanan Read, David Paul Brown, Lowell Mason, Erastus Corning, Simson Leland, Sir John Bowring, Pollard, Archbishop Spalding, Peter Cartwright, Forrest, Hackett, Bognemil Dawison, D'Aubigne, Garrett Davis' Bennett, Fanny Fern, Eliza Logan, and many others of local reputation. It is a necrological list which shows that the year has been one of unusual fatality.

—Further proceedings in the Greeley will case at White Plains have, by general consent, been postponed till January 13th, before which time the counsel retained by a number of wealthy gentlemen of New York City, in the interest of the Misses Greeley, expect to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Children's Aid Society, who appear to be now the only contestants of the will.

—Out in Noble county, Ohio, they boast that by the enforcement of the Adair Liquor Law they have not a dram shop in the county, nor have they had one for two years. They furthermore say that nobody has been imprisoned there since the grog shops were closed.

—Washington, Pa., is to have a steam engine, costing $6,500. The *Advance* is dissatisfied and wants Babcock's extinguisher.

—Women have rights in Iowa, if they are wives. The other day an Iowa woman recovered a valuable homestead from the liquor dealer at whose bar her husband had ruined himself, and now another wife has obtained $5,000 damages from a man who killed her husband during a quarrel.

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* occupies nearly seven columns with a record of the disasters on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence during the year 1872. It says the list is nearly as large as that of 1869, and the destruction of property but little less than in that year. The total number of losses during the entire year is [illegible] damage, $2,968,000.

—Harrisburg *State Journal*, says: "The libel laws of Pennsylvania, resulting in convictions such as that of the city editor of the *Press*, are a disgrace to our free institutions, a muzzle to journalists seeking to speak for the general good, and a weapon of evil with which guilty men can gint their revenge on those who expose their crimes."

—The Washington *Evening Star* states upon "the best authority," that there is no truth in the report that Attorney General Williams will retire from the Cabinet to engage in private business. These reports are very annoying to that officer, as they subject him to innumerable questions, and, besides, do much to demoralize the public service, as subordinates of the Department of Justice throughout the country give some credence to them and act accordingly. Judge Williams says: "There is not a word of truth in the story."

—General F. J. Herron addresses a letter to the New York *Herald* in reference to the Louisiana botheration, which summarizes the squabble in this fashion: "The Republicans have everything to gain by a thorough investigation of the troubles, for it would show conclusively that the State went Republican by fifteen or eighteen thousand majority. The secret of the whole difficulty is simply this: Governor Warmouth, failing to get a renomination from the Republican party, made a bargain with the Democratic leaders to carry the State for their ticket, and, in return, he to be sent to the United States Senate. Naturally they are disappointed at the failure of their scheme, and make a grert noise, but it is only the end of H. C. Warmouth, nothing more."

—The result of the Presidential election as announced by the Electoral College is given below. The death of Mr. Greeley has caused the electoral vote to be strangely mixed:

PRESIDENT.

For U. S. Grant	304
For Horace Greeley	3
For B. Gratz Brown	14
For Thomas A. Hendricks	27
For Charles Jenkies, Ga	2
For David Davis	1

VICE PRESIDENT.

For Henry Wilson	304
For B. Gratz Brown	32
For A. H. Colquit, Ga	5
For N. P. Banks	1
For George W. Julian	5
For John M. Palmer	3
For William S. Groesbeck	1

—Hon. R. D. McCreary, member of the assembly from Venango county, will introduce a bill in the legislature this winter, to have a geological survey made of the oil regions.

—William H. Hurlbert's intellectual light, according to Eugene Benson, is artificial "meant to dazzle and please the luxurious, not to send heat to some little freezing one of our democratic life." Hurlbert is going to Central America.

—About seventy of the most distinguished members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, have addressed a letter to ex-Associate Justice Nelson, expressive of their deep regret that they are compelled to part with him, paying a high compliment to his learning, sagacity, impartiality, and integrity as a jurist, and assuring him that he carries with him into private life the universal respect of the people of the United States.

—R. B. Rhett, Jr. is the editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*. It is a good paper and rapidly regaining its old place at the head of Southern journalism.

—Warmouth commenced his career in a printing office, which doesn't always turn out Horace Greeleys.

—Sixty feet of Brisbane's pneumatic tube have been already laid between the Capitol and the printing office in Washington, and it is reported to work well as far as it has gone. If this experiment succeeds Mr. Brisbane promises, in a few years, to deliver the New York morning journals in all the principal cities of the Union east of the Mississippi river, before eight o'clock A. M., on the day of publication.

—"Old Talk Talk" is what Mark Twain calls George Francis Train, who is now the happy occupant of a cell in the Tombs.

—Joaquin Miller has reached London, where he is again being lionized. His last poem is not a success, and he has a novel at his publisher's, awaiting his orders to issue.

—Daniel W. Wilder is a Kansas journalist, who has written an essay on "newspapers," which is among the best of the many that have been published.

—It is reported that the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad has been purchased by the Allegheny Valley Company.

—Whitelaw Reid accepted Sam Sinclair's resignation on Wednesday.

—William M. Evarts, at the New *England* banquet, said Mr. Seward was the greatest of statesmen, ancient or modern, American or trans-Atlantic, and is being sharply criticised in consequence.

—Major J. M. Bundy, editor of the New York *Evening Mail*, which, with one or two exceptions, is the most neutral newspaper in the country, is a fine writer, but has to confine himself to foreign affairs and fashion gossip.

—Foote and Garrick being in a fruit-shop in Covent Garden, the latter received a bad shilling in exchange, "This shilling is not worth a farthing," exclaimed Roscius. "Here, take it, fellow, and throw it to the Old Boy." "Throw it yourself, Davy, for no one can make a shilling go farther than you can," said Foote in an undertone.

—A lady, upon whom a Professor of the University of Naples has twice performed the operation of transfusion of blood direct from the artery of a lamb, is experiencing great benefit from it. The Professor has been requested to send an account of this important operation to the Medical Scientific Academy of Paris, and also to that of St. Petersburg.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: The official figures of our national census for 1870, just promulgated, show that the following States maintained the same rank at that date which they held in 1870: New York, first; Pennsylvania, second; Ohio, third; Illinois, fourth; Indiana, sixth. Virginia, which was fifth in 1860, is now tenth, and Missouri, which in 1860 was eighth, is now fifth. Massachusetts maintains her old rank of seventh, and Tennessee drops from tenth to ninth. Most of the Eastern States have fallen behind somewhat, while nearly all the Western States have advanced considerably. The population of our own Commonwealth is 3,521,951, which is an increase of 615,736, or twenty-one per cent., during the past decade, against an increase of 502,024, or thirteen per cent., on the part of New York during the same period. The entire increase of the United States from 1860 to 1870 was 7,115,050 of which this State furnished almost one-twelfth, contributing a larger actual increase than any other State in the Union with the exception of Illinois.

—The tonnage of vessels in process of construction on the Delaware river, mainly iron, amounts in the aggregate to forty-one thousand five hundred tons.

—The joint committee on direct trade and immigration appointed by the last Georgia Legislature have reported bills to encourage direct steam communication with Europe, the organization of a bureau, &c.

—A convention of the delegates from the Southern and Western States is called to meet at Augusta, February 2, in support of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal projects.

—William Emrich, a German lad, aged about eighteen years, whose only relations in this country reside at Pittsburgh, was drowned in Deer creek, Ohio, January the 6th. His body has not yet been recovered.

—J. E. Slaughter, a prominent insurance agent of Louisville, was killed on the railroad at Shelbyville, Kentucky, Sunday. He was on a car on a switch, when, by some accident, he was thrown off, falling with his neck on the main track. The tender of the locomotive ran over him, severing his head from his body.

—Parker, a colored man, had his arm chopped nearly off by a cleaver, while aiding in cutting up hogs at a packing house, in Chillicothe, Ohio, on Saturday the 4th.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B. Stowe* and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Ct.

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Pilgrim's Progress
The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circular and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

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Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, "Ledger" size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, Puzzles, Recipes, &c. 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. ONLY $1. TRY IT ONCE. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Agents wanted. Outfit FREE. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, post paid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise.
See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. G. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY EMERICK, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Emerick, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay.

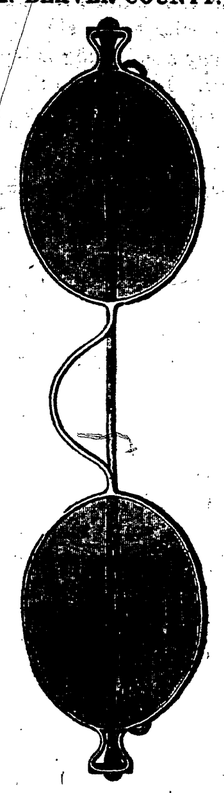
DANIEL EMERICK,
dec6-6t WILLIAM STEEL, } Admr's.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.



WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, CONSISTING OF LADIES' SETTS, GENTS STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PIN CHARMS, CHAINS, BADGES, &c., &c.

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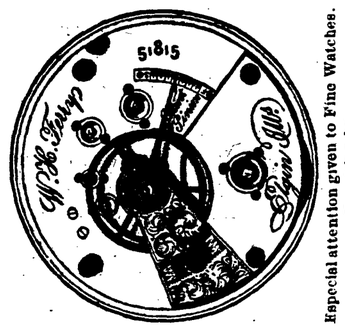

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For circulars and terms address the publishers.
jan3-1y J. B. BURR & HYDE.
Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

ELECTION NOTICE

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, December 12, 1872.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of NINE (9) DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on the SECOND TUESDAY (14TH DAY) OF JANUARY NEXT (1873), between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of said day. By order of the Board.

dec13-te EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
[Argus copy.]

NOTICE.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Samuel C. Thomas, Committee of estate of Margaret Barrett, a lunatic, now deceased, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and will be allowed by the Court on the first day of next term, unless cause be shown against its confirmation. JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

Nov. 14, 1872—nov22-3t

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FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
aug30 3m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 30, 1872.

A meeting of the Stockholders and election of Directors of the Rochester Insurance Company will be held at their office, at Rochester, Pa., on MONDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1873

jan3-2t G. C. SPEYERER, President.

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The Largest and Best Selected stock of
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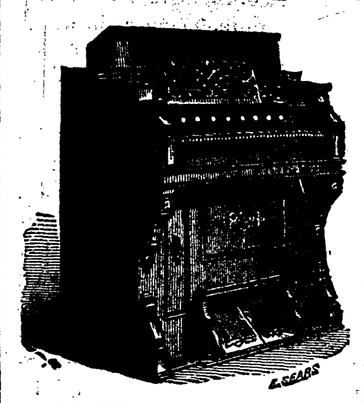

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Quick Sales and Small Profits.
We guarantee to sell
AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT
As is in the market, at Prices that
DEFY COMPETITION,
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For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents,
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nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER
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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
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William Kennedy,	John Græbing.
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar.
M. Camp, Jr.,	C. B. Hurst.
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KERBER, Sec'y. aug2-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of Wilson Givan, deceased. The improvements on these premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,
nov29-tf. Executor

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